

Sedalia Evening Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

MYSTERIOUS POWER.

A TALK WITH JOHNSTONE, THE MIND READER.

He Does Not Understand His Wonderful Gift—His Theory of the Subject—Very Prostrating.

Recent years have developed extraordinary interest in the study of psychic phenomena. Timid defenders of creeds were fearful that the foundation of their faith was being shattered, by the ruthless invasion of those vandals from the dry, abstract and soulless domain of science; those of more sturdy and vigorous mentality felt that later days were opening flood gates of light that would penetrate even to the darkest recess of the apparently unexplainable. Bulwer Lytton, called the last of the Kosciucians, did much in "Zanoni," by its powerful and masterly conception, to revive the study of occult things. Charcot, the great authority on hypnotism, is at present perhaps the heirarch of such things which manifest themselves but are yet intangible, supported by Mrs. Anna Besant and the famous ring of Madame Blavatsky.

The performance of Paul Alexander Johnstone, the mind-reader, before a committee of citizens at the court house yesterday was a wonderful thing to all who saw it. Many highly educated men were present who became convinced that there was no fraud practiced, who before had been extremely skeptical. For the pleasure of the readers of the DEMOCRAT a representative of this paper sought Mr. Johnstone this morning and asked many questions concerning that gentleman's theories upon so curious a subject. Several years ago J. Randall Brown, a well-known mind reader was in Sedalia, and his explanation of the matter was as follows: The mind reader is an individual possessing the peculiar faculty of placing his nervous organism in a perfectly passive condition; his mind is a blank, a mirror upon which there is no reflection. In this state the mind is very receptive and every sensibility can be easily excited to its utmost tension. Some one of vigorous mental concentration is selected to keep steadily in their mind a picture of some object. Simply by touching each other, the nervous system of the mind reader becomes a part of the nervous system of the gentleman with whom he is in contact. Any mental picture seen by the operator is at the same time flashed upon the mental vision of the mind reader.

Mr. Johnstone's explanation was upon the same principle, though not so positive. He asserted that the "muscle movement" theory was wholly untenable when any attempt was made to use it in explaining the more intricate and difficult feats. Said he:

"The reproduction of mental pictures is a rather misleading explanation. Personally, when a test is being made, I feel that my sensibilities, my nerve force, is grasping the intellect and emotions of the man with whom I am in contact; so highly sensitive is my nervous organization that his emotions are felt almost as strongly by myself as by him; there being but little friction. In my blindfolded state I am a psychic negative and he a positive. The mental picture theory, as for actually seeing anything, as in a dream, does not enter into my mind reading. I intuitively feel what I am to do, not knowing from whence comes the inspiration."

Mr. Johnstone is a highly educated gentleman, and his explanation is a lucid one of a very vague subject. He is a gentleman of blonde complexion, light grey eyes almost turning to blue, and is possessed of a good physique. His peculiar power was felt by him at an early age. He was born in St. Paul and received his collegiate education at Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. Two years were spent by him in making a tour of Europe. His parents were people of very high-strung nervous organization, their marriage being a union of intense idealism and nerve concentration.

Mr. Johnstone has a brother and sister, but none of the family except himself ever manifested anything like the power of divination. His sister, however, is a phenomenal pianist, her emotional nature giving expression to itself in a wonderful faculty of improvisation, expression and technique.

Mr. Johnstone is 25 years of age

and unmarried. He takes a great amount of exercise to preserve his health, his work producing great prostration.

During his performances Mr. Johnstone's pulses frequently jumps to 140 beats per minute, and is never less than 130. There is a complete change from his natural condition into that under which he performs his seemingly incredible feats, the change being effected by intense mental volition. He has frequently demonstrated that the pulse beats can be stopped by the exertion of will power. In September, 1891, he appeared before the Chicago Press Club and a large number of medical men in a test that was truly wonderful. Before the entire assemblage, by volition he congealed the blood in his right fore arm. An incision was made with a scalpel, but no blood followed the course of the knife.

AN AWFUL STORM.

Five Persons Struck Dead in the Streets.

VIENNA, Mar. 9.—A terrific thunder storm destroyed Lichtenwarth, a village of 1,100 people in lower Austria, last night. Five persons were struck dead in the streets by lightning and seven others were burned to death.

THE UNIVERSITY.

House Passes Bill With Handsome Appropriation.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 9.—The house to-day passed the bill appropriating \$250,000 for erecting a university building at Columbia. This is the measure that was urged upon the general assembly by Gov. Stone in a special message.

WAR ON THE BROTHERHOOD.

A State of Affairs That Cannot Occur in Missouri.

A recent dispatch from Owosso, Mich., says "the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad has declared war on the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers." "This morning Superintendent Conners issued a bulletin announcing that old men could remain if they would leave the brotherhood; if they refused to do so, other men would be put in their places. As a result of this bulletin several new engineers took out trains this morning."

A later dispatch says Chief Arthur has ordered a strike on the road in consequence.

Fortunately, no such state of affairs can exist in Missouri, for the present general assembly has enacted a law guaranteeing to laboring men the right to join labor organizations if they choose. In the same paper appears this as a telegram from Jefferson City:

"Governor Stone returned with his signature the bill to protect the rights of workmen by permitting them to belong to labor unions and protecting them in this right."

Thus in this matter, at least, has the present general assembly of Missouri deserved the thanks of the laboring men of the state for a law protecting them in their rights.

Appeals to Your Intelligence.

When all is said there is certainly a wonderful satisfaction when leaving a theatre to feel that you have seen something you can recall with delight; to have seen a story developed that has excited your interest; you have laughed uproariously at fun that happened naturally and which was not dragged in, in such a senseless fashion as to be an insult to your intelligence. Such a play is "She Couldn't Marry Three." The plot is wholesome; the fun unceasing; the songs new and catchy; the scenery superb; the climaxes thrilling, and the company headed by that piquant littler lady of sunlight, Miss Lillian Kennedy, one of the best on the road.

Have Arrived in the City.

Hugh D. Muir and wife, of Denver, are registered at Sicher's. They are accompanied by Miss Grace Poteet, of Nashville, Tenn. After a short visit in the city, the young couple will proceed to Denver, while Miss Poteet will remain in Sedalia the guest of Miss Kate Antes.

Declared Unconstitutional.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—Attorney General Stockman to-day declared the parochial school bill unconstitutional.

Certificates Hoarded.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Of the one hundred and fourteen million dollars of gold certificates issued, only twenty million are in circulation. The remainder are hoarded.

STONE SUSTAINED.

HIS POSITION GENERALLY ENDORSED.

FEDERAL ENCROACHMENT.

It Must Cease, and the Rights of the States Must be Maintained Inviolable.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Mar. 9.—There is still much interest felt at the capital in the matter of the imprisonment of county judges by federal authority for a refusal to violate state laws in regard to levying taxes.

Governor Stone's latest communication regarding the federal judiciary controversy is exciting considerable comment, and the universal sentiment of the people here, regardless of party affiliation, seems to be in support of the position which the governor has taken. The real desire of Governor Stone in the matter is said to be to arouse public sentiment that congress will be compelled to adopt a provision which will prohibit the federal courts from overriding the decisions of the state courts so far as they affect the interpretation of state laws. A judge of the state, prominent on the bench, suggests that if the judges of the federal, circuit and district court were elected, the same as are the judges of the state courts, their autocratic and domineering spirit, which arises from the realization that they are appointed for life and are not responsible to the state whose laws they interpret, would be curtailed to a considerable extent and being near and of the people they would regard the rights of the people to a greater degree.

In reply to the suggestion that if the federal judges were elected they might be subject to partisan obligations, the same judge expressed the opinion that there was little difference in being the creature of any political party or of a partisan president. What future action Governor Stone may take in the matter will depend upon the movements of the federal authorities when he appoints a special judge to the county court of St. Clair county so soon as the legislature gives him the necessary authority.

CORBETT BLUSHED.

A Young Woman in Kansas City Pours a Handful of Corn Down His Back.

Champion James J. Corbett went on "change in Kansas City" yesterday morning. The pugilist actor arrived on time, says the Times, accompanied by Manager Brady. His entrance was announced by loud cries of "Here he is!" "That's him!" and the crowd surged in his direction, closed in on him, and bore him in a wave of welcome to the desk. Cries of "Speech, Speech!" arose from every part of the room. Secretary Charde introduced the champion, who removed his hat and disclosed that famous pompadour to the gaze of his admirers. He smiled, bowed, begged to be excused from speech making and began:

"Gentlemen, I thank you very much for this reception. I appreciate the honor you do me in thus taking time from your business to welcome me. I have been treated very nicely in Kansas City. I used to be in the grain business in a small way myself out in San Francisco. I was clerk for a grain firm there that failed for \$20,000,000." Here the champion paused to smile, and a pretty young lady in the gallery leaned over and poured a handful of corn down the back of his neck. Corbett glanced up blushed like a school-girl, and amid the roars of his auditors stepped good naturedly down and out.

Real Estate Going Up.

The real estate firms are holding their prices up for spring, and some good property has been sold at quite an advance. The firm of Woodfin & Thatcher say they will not advance the prices for about thirty days on any of their properties. Parties who wish good properties or houses in any part of the city, had better call on them. They write fire insurance, best companies, loan money, buy and sell real estate.—314 Ohio street.

To Exchange.

Second hand piano for a good horse.

D. BLOCHER.

AMUSEMENTS.—WOOD'S OPERA HOUSE.

Sat., Mch. 11--AUGUSTUS PITOU'S CO.

IN HIS ENORMOUS SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES EVERYWHERE.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

The Grandest Production known to the American stage. 13 Realistic Scenes. The Great New York and Boston Success.

FULL OF DEEP HUMAN INTEREST AND BRIGHT COMEDY.

SHOP AND RAIL.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO LOCAL TRAINMEN

News About Different Roads, Employers and Employees.

The Chicago & Alton railway has issued an order that permits to Sisters of Charity to travel at half rates will be needed no longer. Half-fare tickets will be sold by agents, the garb of the sisters being sufficient evidence of identity without any special permit.

There is one way of telling the speed of a railway train which old travelers claim is infallible. Every time the car passes over a joint in the track there is a distinct click; count the number of these clicks in twenty seconds, and it is said you have the number of miles the train is going per hour, as the length of the rail is uniform.

The Boonville Bridge.

A dispatch from Boonville, Mo., in to-day's Globe-Democrat, says: "Henry C. Rouse, president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, and party passed through here to-day, making an hour's stop in the city. During their stay they inspected the Missouri river bridge with a view of opening it for travel of all kinds in the near future. This matter has been strongly agitated by the citizens here of late, and, knowing that the bridge charter calls for a wagon as well as a railway bridge, they will adopt strong measures to induce the company to open it for public travel."

NEW SHOES!

Spring

Spring

Styles.

Styles.

Wm. Courtney's.

"Mr. Rouse while here was met by E. L. Morton and A. A. Mosher, of Kansas City, who are interested in the building of the Kansas City, Boonville and St. Louis railway, an air line between here and Kansas City to connect with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern. The new road is now a certainty, and they will begin work on it at no distant date."

Will be Taken to Indiana.

Services were held over the remains of Conductor Sam B. Ross, at his late residence, No. 608 South Engineer street, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The remains will be taken to Vincennes, Ind., his old home, for interment.

Mr. Ross at the time of his death was conductor of the local freight between Sedalia and Nevada and was a member of both the Order of Railway Conductors and the Masonic lodge. The cause of his death was heart disease, not blood poisoning as was understood by many of his friends. He has been a resident of Sedalia about 11 years and leaves a wife and seven children. The DEMOCRAT extends its heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved ones.

Ripans Tabules have come to stay.

Released from Jail.

Hattie Hunter, Babe Williams, John Rollins and Henry Adams, all colored, were released from the county jail to-day after serving twenty-five days for adultery. Eli Hawkins was also set free after serving twenty-five days for disturbing the peace.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Paid up Capital, - - - \$250,000. Surplus, - - - \$20,000. SEDALIA, MO.

CYRUS NEWKIRK, Pres't. J. C. THOMPSON, Cashier. F. H. GUENTHER, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS: C. NEWKIRK, JOHN W. McCune, J. R. Barrett, F. H. Guenther, J. C. Thompson, H. W. Wood, E. G. Cassidy.

TRANSACTS a general banking business. Accounts of banks, bankers, merchants and individuals solicited. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.

Banking House Corner Second and Ohio Sts.

Look Here!

A BARGAIN

In Real Estate.

TWO-STORY HOUSE of 7 rooms with cellar and corner lot within 2 blocks of the Court House.

Will be sold on Easy Terms this week for \$2500.

Call on the

Porter R. REAL ESTATE CO. 404 OHIO ST.

--GO TO--

Gentry & Cloney

--FOR YOUR--

HATS!

They have just received a large line of the popular "Fedora Hat" and the latest style Stiff Hats. They also have the largest and most complete line of Men's Furnishing Goods in the city. Their stock is new and fresh and the very latest novelties.

Their Neckwear Line is the Largest and Most Complete ever shown in the city, consisting of Wilson Bros.' best.

Shirts—Fancy and Dress Shirts in all styles.

Hosiery and Handkerchiefs—An endless variety of the best makes.

Umbrellas, Mackintosh Coats, Traveling Companions, Grips, and all the Latest Novelties in Men's Furnishing Goods.

GENTRY & CLONEY 219 Ohio Street.

TIME PAYMENTS. HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID

For Second-Hand Goods!

Old Goods Taken in Exchange for New. Come and see a fine line of Solid Oak Furniture. Goods sold on Time Payments.

MATTRESSES MADE TO ORDER. OLD MATTRESSES RENOVATED.

Muckey's Place, 307 East Third Street.

SEDALIA ELEVATOR.

S. T. LUPE.

Grain of all kinds bought and sold. Grain stored for farmers. Flour, white roller Meal, Bran, Shorts, and all kinds of Mill Feed and Corn and Oats. All goods delivered to any part of the city free.

ATTENTION, FARMERS! SEED OATS!

We have a large stock of Texas Red Oats for seed; we have the largest, best and most complete elevator in Central Missouri.

We handle all kinds of grain and store grain for a small cost per month for which we issue an Elevator receipt, which is negotiable at any of the banks in the city. We Guarantee all goods.

S. T. LUPE.

Branching Out!

NEW SPRING STOCK Wall

Paper FOR 1893!

Wholesale

and Retail.

Write for Prices and Samples.

F. H. Eastey.

Dog Lost.

Skye terrier bitch; dark iron gray; very small; ears clipped. Return to F. C. Billings, 120 East Seventh street, and get reward.

Attacked by a Dog.

A young lady living on West Broadway was attacked by a vicious dog yesterday afternoon and thrown to the ground. She was bitten several times, though not seriously. A shotgun for such a dog would not be out of place.

Ripans Tabules cure bites.

Retail -:- Department

we will have Special Bargains in odds and ends. Thanking the trade for past favors and hoping to merit a continuance in future.

Respectfully,

J. Mercurio Fruit Co.

fied man. They say: "The anatomical marks, the hair on certain portions of the body have been microscopically examined and leave no doubt as to its genuineness. We tested it by hammer, chisel, washing and microscope."

J. K. Maconber, late geologist of the state agricultural college, pronounced the specimen a genuine human petrification; not less than 200 or 300 years old.

The DEMOCRAT leads—others are content to follow.

Sedalia Democrat.

OLD SERIES, NEW SERIES,
Established 1868. Inaugurated 1891.

Published Daily Except Saturday by the
Sedalia Democrat Comp'y.

W. N. GRAHAM, P. B. STRATTON,
Pres. and Manager. Sec'y and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, delivered, 10c per week.
Daily, delivered, 45c per month.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:

Daily, one year, in advance, \$5.00
Daily, six months, in advance, 2.50

Daily, three months, in advance, 1.25
Daily, one month, in advance, .45

Weekly edition, one year, in advance, 1.00
Weekly edition, six months, in advance, .60

Address all communications on business or for publication to

THE DEMOCRAT,
Sedalia, Mo.

OFFICE: 307 Ohio St. Telephone 232.

Official Paper of the City of Sedalia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Patrons of the

EVENING DEMOCRAT will confer a favor

upon the management by promptly reporting

any irregularity in delivery or had condition

of paper from improper handling.

RELIABLE AND NEWSY!

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

THE PRIZE CONTEST.

The Democrat prize contest ends

at six o'clock this evening and to-

morrow the judges will award the

prizes and the names of the winners

will be announced in the DEMOCRAT.

The girl or boy who sent the first

correct answer will receive a full

set of the Encyclopedia Britannica,

with a beautiful case to hold it.

Each correct answer after the

first entitles the boy or girl send-

ing it, to one volume of the Ency-

clopedia.

The edition to be given is the

same as that displayed in the win-

dow of the DEMOCRAT office, and

will be a handsome addition to any

library, or rather it is a whole li-

brary in itself.

The DEMOCRAT has received sev-

eral hundred answers, some of them

from other cities and other states.

The last answer may be the right

one, and answers may be filed up

six o'clock this evening.

No person will be permitted to

file more than one answer, which

must be accompanied by the name

of the sender.

DIRTY WORK.

Above all things a newspaper

should be truthful.

Especially is this incumbent upon

a journal which makes loud and

frequent protestations of its high

regard for morality.

We make these reflections for the

benefit of the managing editor of

the *Gazette*, who is both a minister

and a journalist, and who when he

departs from the truth, brings dis-

credit upon both professions.

In this morning's *Gazette* is the

following:

"The typographical union has

several idle members in this city,

but business is looking up. Since

the appearance of 'a working-

man's' card in the *Gazette*, the

DEMOCRAT management has con-

cluded to put on a partial union

force on that sheet. The first one

was put on Tuesday afternoon, and

it is rumored that one or two others

have been offered situations there."

In such matters as these there is

no excuse for Mr. Emerson to be

ignorant of the facts, and when he

permits a positive untruth and pal-

pable misrepresentation to appear

in his columns, he is as reprehensi-

ble as though he did it deliberately

and with malice aforethought.

There has probably never been a

time since the DEMOCRAT was estab-

lished that there were not one or

more union printers holding posi-

tions on the paper.

At no time has the union printer

been discriminated against when

there were positions vacant.

The DEMOCRAT has stated to the

union and to the public its position

in this matter so plainly that there

can be no mistake.

This paper has pursued the pol-

icy of looking to the individual

workman—to his faithfulness, his

fitness—instead of to any organiza-

tion to which he may or may not be-

long.

This paper would never discharge

a man or woman because he or she

did or did not belong to any par-

ticular organization.

The DEMOCRAT holds that the

workman himself should be left free

to join or not to join labor organ-

izations as he pleases, and that

when he applies for work he should

not find his chances to make an

honest living prejudiced by the ex-

ercise of his American right to do

as he pleases.

So far the DEMOCRAT has had no

difficulty in finding good, steady,

competent printers—some of them

members of the union and some of

them not—to fill all the positions in

its office.

The statement that this paper has

offered the positions now held by

others to union printers is false.

There are union printers, how-

ever, who can have the first cases

that are left vacant in this office, if

they want them, but they could

have them just as freely if they did

not belong to the union, and we

shall certainly not discharge a man

or woman who is doing good and

faithful work because he or she de-

clines to join the union.

The DEMOCRAT is fully aware of

the purpose sought to be served

by the paragraph, and can assure

the editor of the *Gazette* that this

gratuitous, malicious and wanton

attempt to interfere between this

paper and its employees is appreci-

ated as it deserves to be both by

the DEMOCRAT and the public.

The public, and the real

working people especially, ap-

preciate frankness and inde-

pendence, and they know that

they have a friend and champion in

the DEMOCRAT ready to do justice

alike to the union and the non-union

workingman, and able and not

afraid to express an unbiased opin-

ion upon any question that may

arise.

It seems to be the settled con-

vicition that members of the general

assembly have accepted railroad

passes contrary to law. It seems

to be equally certain that the charge

cannot be, or will not be, proven

with sufficient directness to result

in the expulsion of the offend-

ing members. This state of affairs

is discreditable and injurious to

the interests of the state, and the law

which is thus violated should be

either enforced or repealed. It is

disgraceful that men elected to

make the laws of Missouri are

strongly suspected of themselves

violating a solemn provision of the

constitution they have sworn to

obey.

The most important thing to Se-

dalia in the way of politics just now

is the election of aldermen. The

office pays little, but the city council

can do more in one year to make

or mar the advancement of the bus-

iness interests of Sedalia than con-

gress will do in the same length of

time, and the election of aldermen

is of more importance to Sedalia

than the appointment of all federal

officials to be named by Cleveland.

It is a matter of direct, personal,

pecuniary interest to every Sedalia-

whole judgment and costs will

amount to \$90,000.

The *Gazette* showed the true

character of its friendship for the

fellow-servant bill by its attack up-

on one of the committee that was

working to get this bill through.

Whenever that paper is put to the

test it will profess friendship for

measures asked for by working

men, only to put the knife into

them when the occasion arises.

The DEMOCRAT prize contest ends

this evening at six o'clock. The

awards will be made to-morrow and

an elegant set of Encyclopedia Brit-

annica, of the edition displayed in

the DEMOCRAT counting room, will

be sent to the winner. The result

of the contest will be announced in

to-morrow's paper.

If the DEMOCRAT had the same

desire to meddle with the private

affairs of other newspapers that is

shown by a certain journal in this

city, it could print a right amusing

account of the experiences of a cer-

tain newspaper manager in his

futile efforts to "work" East Sedalia.

If the law against the acceptance

of free passes on the part of mem-

bers of the legislature cannot be

enforced it should be repealed. A

law that is violated so frequently

to become a dead letter is a weight

to sink other laws into disrepute.

Civil service reform that is calcu-

lated and intended to improve the

public service is a good thing but

the civil service which is designed

to keep the "ins" in and the "outs"

out, is nothing more nor less than a

humbug.

The work of the new federal ad-

ministration is being retarded by

the great number of visitors who are

anxious to the a democratic govern-

ment at work.

When the present general as-

sembly expires it will be found that

a great deal of good wheat has been

separated from an immense amount

of chaff.

The DEMOCRAT has a larger cir-

culation in Sedalia than any other

paper. It is the best advertising

medium for Sedalia business men.

SELECT the best men in the city

for aldermen in order that Sedalia

may continue to prosper in the

future as she has in the past.

THERE are some actions so mean

and purposes so low and malicious

that they can only be properly

rebuked by plain speaking.

THE democrats can easily secure

a majority in the city council if

they will nominate the right man in

each ward.

MARSHALL is going to have a city

hall and Dick Horne is still preach-

ing the gospel of paved streets.

REMEMBER, the DEMOCRAT has a

larger circulation in Sedalia than

any other paper.

Look on the Good and Great.

Prof. Swing.

The youth who has high aspira-

tions must close his eyes to the

littleness of an age and save his

mind and heart for the vision of

goodness and greatness. As artists

on their noble studies of nature do

not sit down to sketch a malarial

bog or some piece of deadness or

repulsiveness, but go to where a

mountain of pines rises up from a

flowery field or to where the smil-

ing ocean lifts the soul toward in-

finity, thus the youth who hopes to

make high use of his stay upon

earth must look

RAILROAD TIME-CARDS.

Missouri Kansas and Texas R'y.		
SOUTHBOUND.		
Main Line.	Arrive.	Leave.
No. 1, Texas Express.	3:45 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
No. 3, " "	8:55 a. m.	9:15 a. m.
NORTHBOUND.		
Main Line.	Arrive.	Leave.
No. 2, Texas Express.	9:15 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
No. 4, Chicago Exp's.	5:50 p. m.	6:10 p. m.

Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern.

NORTHBOUND.		
Arrives.		
No. 200, Accommodation.	3:00 p. m.	
SOUTHBOUND.		
Leaves.		
No. 199, Accommodation.	8:15 a. m.	

Missouri Pacific R'y.

MAIN LINE.		
Arrive.	Leave.	
No. 1 Day Express.	3:25 p. m.	3:35 p. m.
No. 3 Night Express.	3:15 a. m.	3:25 p. m.
No. 5 Local Pass'g'r.	3:15 p. m.	3:40 p. m.
No. 7 Fast Mail.	7:55 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
No. 9 Texas Express.	4:55 a. m.	
No. 7 does not carry passengers.		
MAIN LINE.		
Arrive.	Leave.	
No. 2 Day Express.	12:35 p. m.	12:40 p. m.
No. 4 Night Express.	11:55 p. m.	12:01 a. m.
No. 6 Local Pass'g'r.	10:40 a. m.	10:45 a. m.
No. 8 Night Express.	12:40 a. m.	12:45 a. m.

Lexington Branch.

WESTBOUND.		
Arrive.	Leave.	
No. 193 Colorado Exp's.	5:05 a. m.	
No. 191 Local Pass'g'r.	3:45 p. m.	
No. 197 Local Freight.	10:55 a. m.	
EASTBOUND.		
Arrive.	Leave.	
No. 192 St. Louis Exp's.	10:30 a. m.	
No. 194 Local Passenger.	10:30 p. m.	
No. 195 Local Freight.	3:00 p. m.	

SEDALIA Building & Loan Ass'n. of Sedalia, Mo.

CAPITAL STOCK, - \$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

C. G. TAYLOR, President. S. P. JOHNS.

C. RICHARDSON, Secretary. J. B. GALLIE.

F. H. GUENTHER, Treasurer.

This Association pays on monthly savings of 80 cents and upward, 12 per cent. compounded annually; on paid up stock 8 per cent. payable semi-annually. No forfeiture of dividends. Loans money on real estate security at 7 1/2 per cent. interest, or issued monthly in consecutive series matures definitely in seven years. Call

C. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

No. 111 Ohio St., SEDALIA, MO.

E. G. CASSIDY.

Distiller's agent and Wholesale

Liquor Dealer.

117 EAST MAIN STREET, SEDALIA, MO.

JOSEPH A. WERNZEL SURVEYOR.

Surveys of city lots and other tracts of land promptly attended to. Drawings, plans, estimates, etc. furnished on short notice.

CONSISTENT WORK GUARANTEED.

Office in Hurley Building.

LEAVE ORDERS WITH E. HURLEY.

SEE THE WHIPPLE COAL CO., For Coal, Wood, Feed, Sewer-pipe, Paving Brick, etc. Yard Cor. Third and Montgomery. Tel. 43.

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OFFICE, 2nd floor Equitable Building. Architect for all the best buildings in the city.

B. W. ZIMMERMAN. JOHN WADDELL.

Mo. Central Lumber Co.

Cheat Building Material of all kinds.

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T. W. BAST, ARCHITECT.

and Superintendent of Buildings. Plans and specifications prepared on short notice. Office 34 and 35, Hauptstadt Block.

Charles Kobrock, Faust Restaurant and Oyster House.

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Special brand of Imperial Beer.

114 Osage St., Sedalia, Mo.

The Celebrated French Cure.

Warranted to cure "APHRODITE" or not

Is sold on a

GUARANTEE

to cure any form

of nervous dis-

ease or any dis-

order of the gen-

erative organs

of either sex

whether arising

before or after

the use of Stimulants, Tobacco, Opium,

through youthful indiscretion, over

indulgence, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power,

Weakness, Bearing down Pains in the

Back, Neuritis, Hysteria, Nervous Pro-

stration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea,

Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power in

Impotency, which if neglected often lead

premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00

per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given

every \$5.00 order received, to refund the

money if a permanent cure is not effected. We

have thousands of testimonials from old and

young of both sexes, who have been perma-

nently cured by the use of Aphrodite. Circu-

larities mentioned above.

THE APHRODITE MEDICINE CO.

Western Branch, PORTLAND, OREGON. P. O. Box

100.

FOR SALE BY

OVERSTREET THE DRUGGIST.

WILL ISSUE BONDS.

IT IS SAID SECRETARY CARLISLE HAS SO DECIDED.

GOLD RESERVE MUST NOT BE USED.

He Will Hold Off as Long as Possible, However—An Extra Session of Congress Probable in the Fall—Senator Martin Calls on the President—Other Late Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There is the keenest interest manifested in the prospective course of Secretary Carlisle on the question of preserving the gold reserve. Telegrams from Chicago and New York poured in upon him yesterday, seeking to learn his intentions, but to all such messages and to many personal inquiries from local bankers and financial men from different Eastern cities, he replied that he could not at present state his intentions.

The subject was discussed at the cabinet meeting. A high treasury official said: The ground was gone over in all its details, and the president and Secretary Carlisle declared that the \$100,000,000 reserve must be protected. It can, therefore, be safely stated, I think, that if the reserve is touched an issue of bonds will follow. But the issue will not be made until all of the surplus gold is exhausted and the reserve slightly intrenched upon. It is impossible to say how far away that time is. The receipts up to noon show a good increase in the free gold. It was thought to be below \$2,000,000, but it is now over that amount.

"It is the policy of the secretary to delay an issue as long as possible, and every expedient will be resorted to to put off the hour in the hope that the situation may change. Senator Teller stated one day last week that a Denver bank had \$1,000,000 in gold that it would exchange for silver or greenbacks. Secretary Foster refused the offer, however, because it would cost \$150 to bring the gold here, and that would, he argued, be tantamount to putting gold at a premium. Some thought the offer merely a bluff, but Secretary Carlisle has determined to call it, and has wired an acceptance of the offer. Some think it probable that a few Democratic bankers may offer to assist him by exchanging gold for greenbacks, though the bankers generally, after advancing \$5,000,000 to Foster, positively declined to make any more exchange.

"Do you believe that bonds will be ultimately issued?"

"I do. Expedients may postpone the issue, but it must be made if the reserve is to be protected. Just what day, whether this week or next, it is impossible to say.

"The president and cabinet are agreed that the earliest possible repeal of the Sherman act is both desirable and necessary for the party's welfare. They fear, however, that a majority for the repeal could not be secured at present in either house of congress, and a failure might have a disastrous effect; hence it is thought the better course is the assembling of congress early in the fall, in order that public opinion, which is evidently turning, may exercise its influence in the meantime upon senators and representatives."

IT WAS VISITING DAY.

All the New Ministers Kept Busy Receiving Numerous Calls.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Yesterday the new secretary of the treasury got a taste of the wiles and persistence of officeholders. His room was fairly filled with callers. Mr. Carlisle's mail was so large that it was taken to the appointment room in a great basket. It measured several bushels and nearly all of the letters were applications and endorsements for office. Five additional clerks have been detailed for work in the appointment division to assist in keeping up the work.

Secretary Lamont assumed charge of the war department yesterday. He devoted an hour to receiving the public and personal friends. Secretary Herbert made no effort to transact business, but devoted his time to the reception of visitors.

The secretary of the interior's office was crowded all the morning by senators and representatives, who called to pay their respects, or to present for his consideration the name of some candidate for official position.

The state department seemed to be the most attractive place and Secretary Gresham was flooded with cards. Most of his callers were members of the house and senate who called to pay their respects, and incidentally, of course, put in a word here and there regarding certain consulates and foreign missions.

Postmaster General Bissell arrived at his desk promptly at 9 o'clock. Callers kept up an incessant stream until afternoon. The reception of visitors occupied the greater portion of the time of Secretary Morton and he found little or no time to devote to official matters. Like the other cabinet officers, Attorney General Olney spent most of his time receiving visitors.

Kauai in Washington. WASHINGTON, March 9.—Princess Kaiulani and party arrived in Washington yesterday. In the party were the princess, Mr. and Mrs. Davies and Miss Davies and a private secretary. They were driven from the station to the Arlington hotel and immediately repaired to their apartments prepared for them.

Sentinel Martin Calls on Cleveland. WASHINGTON, March 9.—John Martin called on Cleveland yesterday to urge the appointment of Glick as commissioner of the general land office, and was informed that no appointments would be made until commissions expire.

Says the Treaty Will Be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Paul Neuman, attorney for Queen Lilioukalani, said he believed the treaty of annexation negotiated by the Hawaiian commissioners and Secretary Foster would be amended by the senate and then ratified.

MISSOURI LAWMAKERS.

Work Being Rushed as the Session Nears Its Close.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 9.—Mr. Killman's resolution to investigate charges that members of the house were riding on passes came up for consideration yesterday morning. The resolution was referred to the committee on criminal jurisprudence.

The motion to reconsider the passage of the assessor's seal bill failed to pass. Eaton's repeal of the institute bill was defeated by a vote of 67 yeas to 54 ayes, after which the committee substitute law in those features which are supposed to be most defective passed by a large majority, receiving 97 yeas.

It provides that no institute shall continue for a period of time less than two weeks nor more than four weeks, and that no instructor shall receive more than \$100, for his services for the entire term of the institute nor more than \$25 per week.

A bill introduced by Mr. Ward of Stoddard, creating a state board of agriculture, passed. The governor, dean of the agricultural college, and the state superintendent of public schools are made ex officio members of the board. The governor is required to appoint one member of the board from each congressional district. The officers of the board are to be elected by the board, but the secretary and treasurer shall not be appointed members. The secretary receives \$1,200 and the treasurer \$100 per annum.

In the senate Mr. Hendrickson introduced a resolution fixing March 16 as the final date of adjournment. The resolution was laid over for one week without debate.

Consideration of the bill relating to the federal judiciary was laid over informally. The bill providing for a state inspection of beer was amended on second reading so as to provide for the inspection of foreign beer offered for sale in this state, and also requiring the inspector and his deputies to be expert chemists. The bill was then referred to the committee on ways and means where it will die a natural death.

Senator Hines' bank bill, requiring a committee of depositors and stockholders of each bank to examine the books and make report upon the condition of the bank examined, and relieving the president and cashier of bank from performing that duty, passed.

The bill appropriating \$350,000 for the construction of a main building in connection with the state university was called up in committee of the whole in the house and engrossed without change of any kind.

FATHER BRADY LAID TO REST.

The Funeral of the Late Venerable General Attended by a Vast Crowd.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 8.—The funeral of the late venerable P. H. Brady, was held in the midst of a driving rain. The large church was densely packed with sympathizing priests, associations, sodalities and friends of Father Brady. Bishop Hennessy of Wichita, Kan., commenced the celebration of solemn requiem high mass assisted by Fathers O. J. McDonald as deacon and O. J. S. Hoeg of Jefferson City as sub-deacon; Very Rev. M. Muehlisipf, V. G., officiated as assistant priest and Father M. S. Brennan of St. Lawrence church was master of ceremonies.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia preached an eloquent sermon, in which he paid affectionate tribute to the character of the beloved father.

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

A Wichita Saloon Keeper Arrested for Killing His Mistress.

WICHITA, Kan., March 9.—Five years ago Mrs. Clara Higginbotham deserted her husband and four small children at Muscatine, Iowa, and eloped with Daniel O'Leary, a saloon keeper. After wandering all over the west from Seattle, Wash., to Miami, Texas, the couple arrived in Wichita two months ago and O'Leary purchased a saloon. Tuesday he beat the woman, and yesterday morning at 5 o'clock she died, with symptoms of poisoning. O'Leary is under arrest, and a post mortem examination and inquest will be held today.

It is believed the woman either committed suicide or was poisoned by her paramour.

German Government Exhibit.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 9.—The steamship Pickhuben, from Hamburg, arrived last night with the German government's exhibit for the world's fair. Included in the consignment is the entire exhibit from the Saxon woolen mills.

Leveling Is Undecided.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 9.—In an interview Governor Levelling stated that he did not know whether he would call an extra session of the legislature or not.

A SERIOUS FIRE.

The Jacobs Hotel at Carrollton Burned—Many Narrow Escapes.

CARROLLTON, Mo., March 9.—One of the most serious fires that ever visited Carrollton occurred yesterday morning at 2 o'clock when the Jacobs hotel together with its contents was entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown, the entire building being filled with smoke when the discovery was made. The hotel was full of guests, who, together with the landlord and help, barely escaped from the windows, awnings, etc., minus their clothing, trunks and jewelry. W. D. Jacobs, the proprietor, sustained serious injury in jumping from the window of his sleeping room in the second story, his leg being broken. Miss Jennie Barker of Wakarusa, Mo., a dining room girl, received a serious scalp wound in making her escape from a second story window. A Mr. Cayhill, traveling man for the Wellsville tobacco company, was seriously burned about the head, face, arms and hands. The other occupants of the building escaped with less serious wounds.

The fire department confined the flames to the one building, which is a total loss. The Jacobs hotel was a handsome three-story brick, built about eight years ago. The building and contents were insured for \$16,000.

PROBABLE WINNERS

LATEST FORECAST OF PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

BAYARD IS SLATED FOR ENGLAND.

Coudert or McLane May Go to France—Many Patriots Are After the Mexican Mission—The Fight Is Between Gen. Bragg, Isaac Pusey Gray and Ex-Governor Crittenden of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The political atmosphere will be cleared when President Cleveland submits his great batch of nominations to the senate. The first appointments will consist of assistant secretaries and other bureau officers, second only in power and influence to the cabinet officers themselves, and men for the principal posts in the diplomatic and consular service.

Gossip has it that Bayard will get the English mission, Coudert of New York, or ex-Minister McLane the French, and Judge Lambert Tree of Chicago, will be sent back to Russia. Ex-Governor Hubbard of Texas, is said to want to go back to Japan and to have a very good chance of getting his wish. The minister to China is Colonel Charles Denby of Indiana, appointed by President Cleveland at his former administration. Mr. Harrison made but one effort to appoint his successor and his choice fell upon ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire, but the Chinese would have none of him and Denby was retained. General Patrick Collins of Boston, is said to be slated for the post of consul general at London, the best place in the consular service.

James C. Neal, ex-chairman of the Ohio state committee, wants to be consul at Liverpool and is thought to have a good chance of success. Ex-Congressman McAdoo is said to be certain to be assistant secretary of the navy and John A. Maxwell of New York is believed by many to be slated for second assistant postmaster general. If he gets it, the duty of wielding Adams' axe will devolve upon him. Daniel Magoon, ex-collector of the port of New York, will, it is understood, be the political assistant secretary of the treasury, thus leaving Mr. Carlisle free to frame a tariff bill. Augustus Machen of Toledo, Ohio, is said by Ohio men to be pretty sure to get one of the assistant postmaster generalships.

Mr. Stump of Maryland wants to be assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of immigration matters or commissioner of immigration. He will be opposed by all the labor organizations on the ground that he is altogether too friendly to the steamship companies. It is now believed that Pension Commissioner Raum will be succeeded either by General Wheeler of Michigan or General Bussey of Illinois.

Candidates for the mission to Mexico are most numerous and judging from their assurances that they will win, the party managers of the various states must have been making some promises which it will be hard to redeem. General Bragg of Wisconsin would like to get back to his old post at the Mexican capital since his defeat for the senate and is perhaps as likely to win as any of the candidates, although Governor Crittenden's chances are not desperate. Gray's men have, however, ceased to boast.

CONTROLLED BY WOMEN.

World's Fair Premiums and Awards Put in Charge of Lady Managers.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—By a remarkable and inexplicable mistake in writing the final drafts of the world's fair appropriation bill the world's board is given absolute control of the \$570,000 for all world's fair premiums and awards, and also, it would seem, the entire power to appoint all jurors, male and female. In short, by an error the entire system of granting premiums at the world's fair is turned over by congress to the women. The error came about by the clerk writing the words "lady managers" in the wrong blank space. This development has caused great excitement in world's fair circles.

Sunday Closing in the Courts.

CHICAGO, March 9.—A. Stewart Beattie and Albert Schaffner, president and secretary respectively of the Chicago secular union will go to Washington next week to begin action in the United States supreme court to secure, if possible, the opening of the world's fair on Sunday. The suit will be brought in the name of State Attorney General Moloney. It will ask that an injunction be granted restraining the world's fair commission from interfering, amending or altering the action of the board of the World's Columbian exposition in regard to Sunday closing.

A Preacher Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9.—Isaac Campbell, a colored preacher, was arrested last evening by Constable Harding, charged with stealing brass from Washburn cars standing in the Cypress yards. The complaint was filed by Detective P. R. Kennedy of the Washburn service, who says that the preacher has been systematically stealing brass and iron off the cars for some time.

The Missouri Getting Troublesome.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 8.—The river is rising rapidly at this point and the current has changed to the Kansas side at White Cloud. The Burlington and Missouri track is in danger and the company will commence work at once on a new road bed. The Missouri Pacific is also making arrangements to protect its track between here and Leavenworth.

Found Out Just in Time.

BOSTON, March 9.—The convicts in the state prison had been supplied with nearly 100 revolvers and the plan was to kill any one who opposed them, but information reached the officials in season to balk the scheme. The discipline is said to have been lax, the convicts dominating the officers. Pistols had been furnished them at \$20 each by some one.

KANSAS SOLONS.

The Freight Rates Bill Killed—House Worked Nearly All Night.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 9.—By a vote of 62 to 48 the house yesterday morning rejected the senate's substitute for the free trade bill. This practically settles all railroad legislation for this session.

The house passed the senate's bill broadening the powers of the state board of health in the event of a threatened visitation of cholera. It appropriates \$25,000 to be used only in case of grave danger.

The house also passed the senate's appellate court bill. It provides for five judges to sit at Kansas City, Wichita and Salina.

The senate yesterday passed the house coal miners' screen bill and it will become a law upon receiving the governor's signature. The passing of the bill is a great victory for the miners, as it provides that they shall be paid for the screen and nut as well as the lump coal. The senate also passed the anti-gold payment bill prohibiting the making of contracts for the payment of obligations in gold.

Another bill has been lost, it seems to have gone clear out of sight. It is what is known as the "valued policy bill," being a measure to compel insurance companies to pay the full face of a policy in case of total loss. It originated in the senate where it was passed, and the house has not yet acted upon it. It was messaged to the house. The clerk said that body declare that it never reached them, and thus the responsibility cannot be located.

To repair the loss, the senate sent over a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill, the house amended it with a section prohibiting combinations to put up rates and authorizing the state superintendent of insurance to revoke the license of any company which enters into any such a combination. In this form it was passed and in a few minutes it was messaged back.

The house received the message from the senate announcing the concurrence by that body in the house amendment to the weekly payment of wages bill. The bill now only lacks the signature of the governor to make it a law.

The house yesterday passed a bill giving the people of Geary county the right to decide at an election whether they want the county named Geary or Davis. Four years ago some enthusiastic partisan, fearing the county had been named after Jeff Davis, got a bill through the legislature changing the name to Geary. This has caused endless trouble.

The house was in session nearly all night working upon the miscellaneous appropriation bill and it was long after midnight before it could be agreed upon. It passed the senate bill repealing the law permitting conductors to collect excess fares from passengers without tickets. It receded from the amendment made to the valued policy insurance bill, so that the bill becomes a law. The Australian ballot, which created a spirited debate just before supper, was not taken up again and no action was taken.

EMMET DALTON UP FOR LIFE.

The Notorious Outlaw Arraigned, Sentenced and Sent to Prison in an Hour.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., March 9.—Emmet Dalton, the surviving member of the notorious gang which raided the banks of Coffeyville December 8, 1892, was brought before Judge McCue at 9 o'clock yesterday, charged with murder in the first degree, but, by agreement of counsel on both sides, he pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. He was at once sentenced to the penitentiary for life at hard labor, and by 10 o'clock was on his way thither in charge of the sheriff and three guards.

Strangled by a Burglar.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Mary Montgomery, a domestic in the house of Thomas W. Pomeroy in Pullman, was strangled to death in her room before daylight yesterday after being chloroformed by a burglar, supposed to be a maniac.

President of the Western Union.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A meeting of the board of directors of the Western Union telegraph company yesterday, General Thomas T. Eckert was elected president and general manager of the company.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Prices were quoted as follows: No. 2 hard wheat, 60¢; No. 3 hard wheat, 58¢; No. 4 hard wheat, 56¢; No. 5 hard wheat, 54¢; No. 6 hard wheat, 52¢; No. 7 hard wheat, 50¢; No. 8 hard wheat, 48¢; No. 9 hard wheat, 46¢; No. 10 hard wheat, 44¢; No. 11 hard wheat, 42¢; No. 12 hard wheat, 40¢; No. 13 hard wheat, 38¢; No. 14 hard wheat, 36¢; No. 15 hard wheat, 34¢; No. 16 hard wheat, 32¢; No. 17 hard wheat, 30¢; No. 18 hard wheat, 28¢; No. 19 hard wheat, 26¢; No. 20 hard wheat, 24¢; No. 21 hard wheat, 22¢; No. 22 hard wheat, 20¢; No. 23 hard wheat, 18¢; No. 24 hard wheat, 16¢; No. 25 hard wheat, 14¢; No. 26 hard wheat, 12¢; No. 27 hard wheat, 10¢; No. 28 hard wheat, 8¢; No. 29 hard wheat, 6¢; No. 30 hard wheat, 4¢; No. 31 hard wheat, 2¢; No. 32 hard wheat, 0¢.

Prices of corn were the same as yesterday, though there was a firmer feeling among sellers. The market was quiet, but there was a demand for 100 bushels of No. 2 yellow corn at 38¢; No. 3 yellow corn at 36¢; No. 4 yellow corn at 34¢; No. 5 yellow corn at 32¢; No. 6 yellow corn at 30¢; No. 7 yellow corn at 28¢; No. 8 yellow corn at 26¢; No. 9 yellow corn at 24¢; No. 10 yellow corn at 22¢; No. 11 yellow corn at 20¢; No. 12 yellow corn at 18¢; No. 13 yellow corn at 16¢; No. 14 yellow corn at 14¢; No. 15 yellow corn at 12¢

\$50,000. -:- \$50,000.

People's Bank

404 Ohio St. Paid Up Cap'l \$50,000
Surplus 2,500
SEDALIA. Undivided Profits 1,000

The only bank in Sedalia with a Savings Department. Interest paid on all savings deposits.

Transacts a general banking business. Your account solicited.
Bank open Saturdays and Railroad pay-day evenings from 6:30 to 8 p. m.

W. L. PORTER, J. C. VAN RIPER,
President, Cashier.

WEATHER REPORT

For the 24 Hours Ending 3 O'Clock
This Afternoon by C. G.
Taylor.

Wind	Cloudiness in tenths.	Temperature in tenths.	Precipitation in tenths.
S W	10	Max. 56 Min. 39	0.00.
Barometer 29.02.			

Announcements.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce the name of GEO. W. DEISELL, of Bowling Green township, as a candidate for the office of County School Superintendent, subject to the democratic primary or delegate convention.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce C. B. WHARTON as candidate for county school superintendent subject to the decision of a democratic primary or delegate convention.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce R. M. SCOTTEN as candidate for the office of County Superintendent of public schools, subject to the decision of the democratic party.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. John N. Edwards departed at noon for Kansas City.

Jack D. Gibbs, the "Chancellor" cigar man, arrived at noon from the west.

A. F. Gilfillan, of Walling & Gilfillan, printers, is home from a trip to St. Louis.

Thad Hatcher, the successful and popular commercial traveler, went south to Clinton this morning.

E. F. Meyers, a well-known traveling salesman with headquarters at Nevada, spent yesterday in the city.

Hon. Mont Carnes and wife returned at noon from Brookfield, Mo., where they have been visiting his mother.

W. T. Bast and Ed Ilgenfritz left last night for Chicago on business connected with the contemplated improvement in the Ilgenfritz block.

General Porter, a wealthy and prominent member of the Creek nation, was in the city to day, returning from Washington, D. C., to his home at Muskogee.

Harry H. Allen, of Kansas City, passed through at noon on his way to Jefferson City, and gave a glowing account of the reviving prosperity of the city at the mouth of the Kaw.

John H. Davies, representing the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co., of St. Louis, and who has decided opinion about mind-reading, is in the city. Mr. Davies is a most agreeable gentleman.

D. D. Walker, wife and little son, have returned from Austin, Texas, where Mrs. Walker has been for six weeks for the benefit of the little boy's health. The latter improved wonderfully and is almost restored to his former self.

Arthur Crandall, general bookkeeper for a large trust company at Fort Worth, Texas, passed through the city this morning on his way from Washington, D. C., to Fort Worth. Arthur is clerk of the Fort Worth Fencibles, a famous military organization of Texas, and accompanied them to Cleveland's inauguration.

Ripans Tabules purify the blood.

Visit of Prominent Ladies.

Mrs. Patti Moore, president of the ladies department of the World's fair commission of Missouri, of Kansas City, and Mrs. John N. Edwards, of St. Joseph, arrived in the city yesterday to consult Mr. Oliver concerning the woodwork to be used in the gallery of the Missouri building, to be furnished by Pettis county. Estimates were also secured for grille work to be used in the St. Joseph and Kansas City rooms. There was no meeting of the committee in this city.

Cruelty to Animals.

John Hubbard was before Justice Fisher this morning on complaint of A. B. Dempsey who charges Hubbard with cruelty to dumb animals, namely, a horse, a mare, two colts and 30 head of cattle which were confined two days in a lot without food. The case is set for March 16, at 2 o'clock p. m. Hubbard was released on a bond of \$100.

Lock Them Up.

The police are making it very unhealthful for female dogs who are allowed to run at liberty around the city. Owners of such animals should lock them up if they do not wish them to mysteriously disappear.

AMERICAN WIVES.

Amelia Barr Taken to Task for Her Severe Criticisms.

Edmund Yates.

Our periodical fits of morality, about which Macaulay waxed scornful, are hardly more curious than our periodical efforts at moral self-analysis, conducted in the full publicity of the housetop, whence the results are communicated without reserve to the world in general, and Lady Jeune has, across the Atlantic, a worthy counterpart in Mrs. Amelia E. Barr.

Mrs. Amelia has some practice in this particular role. When there is anything disagreeable to be said about her sex she is not the woman to shrink from saying it. She has already had occasion to point out to a grieving society that the American women of the day are a "doose zoned, free-and-easy generation," who consider propriety only fit for old maids, and whose conversation consists largely of a "slippery jabber." These being her sentiments, we are not surprised to find her denouncing in the pages of the North American Review the iniquities of flirting wives. As institutions, both of these are of course deplorable, but we fear that they must be accepted as mysteries of evil which are likely to defy criticism successfully for some time to come. When we are told, for instance, that "wife errantry is now as common as knight errantry once was," we begin to wonder humbly what the authoress means, with perhaps a rebellious suspicion in the background that she hardly knows herself; and when she attacks the pith of her subject her enigmas become more delicately perplexing still. The course of true love in the United States seems to be surrounded with peculiar dangers. Lovemaking, we are told, is conducted "mainly in full dress" (O, Mrs. Amelia!) "or in hours tingling with the expectancy of such conditions." Are we really to conclude that these tingling hours are accepted as an effective substitute for full dress? And what are the conditions which the tingling hours are expecting? One of the conditions which she actually mentions is sufficiently curious. "The aroma of roses, the rustle of silks and laces, the notes of music, the taste of bonbons and sparkling wines, these," we are told, "are the atmosphere" in which American courtships are carried on—and, as we venture to think, a very uncomfortable, mixed sort of atmosphere, too. But, above all, we are puzzled by the bonbon element in it. The erotic influence of the bonbon seems, somehow, to have escaped the observation of science; and perhaps our eastern communicators are less susceptible in this matter.

It is not, however, with this stage of the proceedings that Mrs. Barr finds fault. It is after the bonbons have done their fell work that the real mischief, the wily flirtation, comes to the fore. And then the question arises: "Can married women preserve their delicacy of thought and nobleness of manner throughout the different phases of a recognized flirtation?" This is a conundrum which we can hardly answer without further and better particulars on certain points, to which we need not refer in detail. But, so far as we can gather the procedure of a "recognized flirtation" from Mrs. Barr's rather lurid description, we can assure her that in England, at any rate, whatever else its heroine might preserve she would certainly lose the acquaintance of every lady on her visiting list. Tirades against social vices are seldom of much avail, and they are pretty much sure to do some mischief by the attention which they attract to the very evils which they denounce.

So long as humanity remains what it is, sexual relations will always be a possible source of disturbance to the social system. But it is certain that in this respect we are better, and not as the modern Jeremiahs would have it—worse than our ancestors. We have assumed that Mrs. Barr's account of American society is correct. But whether this be so or not, we are unable to share the pessimism of her conclusions. The individual, she says, is powerless in the matter; only society at large can remedy the evil, and society at large refuses to do so. On the contrary, we are satisfied that a little judicious firmness on the part of the individual husband would do a great deal more than Mrs. Barr supposes—unless, indeed, she has reason for holding American husbands in less esteem even than American wives.

A Masonic Banquet.

The royal arch masons will give a banquet this evening at their hall in the Missouri Trust company building. The degree will be conferred upon Conductor Harvey J. Smith, Chas. H. Bard and W. H. Schnary.

GREAT SAILORS THEY.

LEADING ACTORS IN THE COMING STRUGGLE.

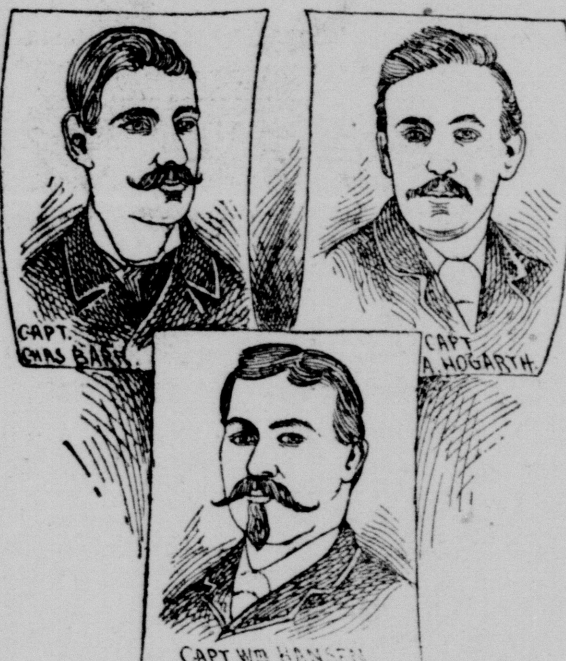
The Men Who Will Sail for the America Cup—Some of Their Notable Performances with Yachts—Master of the Valkyrie.



RIGHT NEW 85-foot racing cutters, involving a total expenditure of between \$500,000 and \$800,000, will be launched in this country and Great Britain during the spring. They are designed solely for racing purposes, and when the fact is taken into consideration that a modern racing yacht is usually outbuilt in one season, or, at the most, three seasons, it has the appearance of an enormous sum of money to pay out for a few years' sport. After the designer and builder have done their best the new boat is turned over to her future Captain, who, it is claimed, has equally as much to do with the boat's success or failure as the designer or builder.

Good racing skippers, like good jockeys, are rare, and while there are thousands of men who can sail a yacht, very few know how to race them. Among the past masters in the art of yacht racing who will handle the new yachts in their races on both sides of the Atlantic are the following:

Among the American yachtsmen Hank Haff, who will have charge of Archibald Roger's new Herreshoff cup defender, is considered to be the foremost yacht handler of the day. It was Haff who sailed the Volunteer against the Thistle in their memorable races for the America Cup in 1887. Hank Haff, who was christened Henry, is, by the way, the only native American of any prominence. He was born at Islip, Long Island, sixty-two years ago. He is a typical Yankee in appearance, and stands just a shade under 6 feet. He has a flowing beard, which was once sandy, a bluff, hearty manner and honest blue-gray eyes. Like most Long Islanders, he took to the water like a duck, and when quite young was Captain of a coasting vessel. He then drifted into yachting, and for five years had charge of the sloop Fannie. During the first four years of his management the yacht won nine first prizes out of eleven starts. Afterward he was superintendent of the Olympic Club at Bay Shore, and then took to yachting again, sailing on the Mayflower in her trial races and cup contests. Subsequently Gen.



Paine became so greatly impressed with Haff's qualities as a yachtsman that he made him Captain of the Volunteer, and he has been attached to the yacht ever since. Under Haff's handling the Volunteer has lost only one race.

When the late challenge for the America Cup was accepted, Gen. Paine decided that he would not build a defender and generously allowed Mr. Rogers to have Capt. Haff, while the General engaged John Barr for the Volunteer.

Capt. William Hansen, who will have charge of the Morgan-Iselin syndicate cup defender, is every inch a sailor. He was born at Bergen, Norway, in 1847. He fished with his father while a mere boy, and commenced going to sea when 17 years old. Hansen began yachting in August, 1870, in the schooner Alice. The following summer he was in the schooner Josephine, and in 1873 in the schooner Vesta and Sylvia. From the time the Sachem was launched Hansen was her master for three seasons. She was built for a racer, and among her victories are two Golet cups won in 1881 and 1888. In 1889 Hansen became master of the Burgess yacht Quickstep, one of the fastest schooners in New York waters.

When Royal Phelps Carroll selected Capt. Charles Barr to sail his new Herreshoff 84-footer in her races on the other side of the water it was admitted on every hand that Mr. Carroll had used superior judgment, for Barr is not only familiar with foreign waters, but one of the best skippers that ever handled a tiller. Charles Barr was born at Gourrock, Scotland, on July 11, 1864. He began his career in coasting vessels running to British ports, and also spent several years on large steamers. His first yacht-racing experience was with his brother John on the ten-toner Ulerin. He was connected with the Ulerin for two seasons, and made the rounds of the British Isles in her. He came to this country in the Clara, and took part in all of the races during her first season here. From the Clara he went to the Scotch cutter Spona, and remained with her nearly three seasons, and then commanded the 40-footer Minerva, and while with the latter he made his greatest reputation. For three years he sailed her splendidly, and was only beaten after a score or more of 40-footers had been put against him. He afterward handled the Owenee and

Wasp. Capt. Barr is now a full-fledged Yankee citizen.

Capt. John Barr, the elder brother of Charles Barr, will have command of the Paine cup defender, now building at Boston. John Barr is best known on this side of the water by reason of his sailing the Thistle in her cup races against the Volunteer in 1887. He was also born at Gourrock, and passed his boyhood days on the Clyde, where he built many boats, and soon acquired a reputation of knowing how to handle them. It was on the Ulerin that he first rose into prominence as a yacht handler. He afterward took charge of the Neptune, winning fifteen out of eighteen starts. The Watson 40-rater May was his first large yacht and the manner in which he sailed her added greatly to his reputation. He then handled the Clara, and left her to go to the Thistle. He went home on the Thistle, but returned shortly afterward and took charge of the Clara, which was then owned by Dr. Barron. After two years on the Clara he went to the Cinderella, and then to the Golora. Archibald Hogarth of Port Bannatyne, who will command the Scotch



syndicate boat designed by William Fife, Jr., is a Scotchman 28 years old. Nearly all his life has been spent on the water, either in fishing smacks or yachts. He is a native of Ayrshire, although now a resident of the Island of Bute. Notwithstanding the fact that he has never had command of anything larger than a ten-rater, or what would be known in this country as a 40-footer, it is generally conceded on the other side of the Atlantic that Hogarth will acquit himself creditably in his new venture.

William Cranfield, who will have charge of Lord Dunraven's cup challenger, Valkyrie, is a big-bodied and cleanly built Englishman, with a fair face and blonde beard. He has a genial manner, and just the faintest suspicion of a twinkle in his left eye. He comes of a family of sailors, and served his apprenticeship in yachting on board of the 60-ton cutter Nea early in the seventies, under his eldest brother, Lemon, who had another brother, George, as mate. Since that time Cranfield has been on all manner of craft, and did well. For a number of years past he has been in Lord Dunraven's service, having succeeded that fine old Itchen Ferry skipper, Tom Diaper, in the first Valkyrie. Cranfield's sailing of the Watson 40-rater May for John Duncuft, in 1886, brought him into especial prominence. He won some twenty-eight prizes, valued at £1,100, in one season. While he was on the Yarana he won no less than seventy-eight prizes, valued at £3,370, in three years, and in 1891 he won fifteen prizes on the Valkyrie, valued at £900. This was a great feather in his cap, as the Valkyrie had been regarded as a beaten boat until he stepped on board. Since then Cranfield has been regarded as one of the best racing skippers in England.

LILLIAN DURELL.

A Fascinating Actress Who Hails from Cultured Boston.

Lillian Durell was born at Boston, Mass., and is twenty-three years of age. She received her musical and dramatic education in her native city



LILLIAN DURELL.

and her first appearance was in "Patience," since which time she has appeared with Atkinson's Jollities, with which company she also went to Europe. This company, by the way, included Frank Daniels and Jennie Yeamans, now stars. On her return to America Miss Durell starred in a musical absurdity, "Aphrodite," for almost two seasons, meeting with much success. It was in the title role in this work that her splendid voice and uncommon histrionic abilities became so manifest as to suggest a higher plane of development. She accordingly withdrew from public life, and devoted her entire time for several years to persistent study of grand opera. Her studies were directed by Clara Munger. Her debut was in the role of "Mignon," at the Bowdoin Square Theater, Boston, in May last, creating a genuine sensation among the critics and musical people of that city. Miss Durell is extremely slender in physique, her weight not exceeding one hundred and ten pounds and of extreme sensitive organization. She has a voice of beautiful quality, of great compass and remarkable evenness through its whole range.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded:

W. L. Smith and wife to E. H. Berry, 480 acres in sections 28 and 29, township 48, range 22, for \$6,000.

Melvin Quaintance and wife to M. H. Brown, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 36, township 45, range 23, for \$2,500.

Mrs. A. M. Stafford to Joseph Bradbury, 25 acres in section 28, township 47, range 20; \$160.

James M. Lewis and wife to Charles Parsons, 360 acres in sections 16 and 9, township 47, range 22; \$12,600.

Larkin H. Williams to Maria Pummell, 13 acres in section 26, township 48, range 23; \$200.

Augustus Y. Houston to James H. Ferguson, all of block 9 in Houstonia, and the right of way of 16 feet across the northwest corner of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 33, and about 304 acres in sections 33 and 32, township 48, range 22; \$12,800.

John Goodfellow to Rebecca J. Hatton, lot 1, block 3, in West Broadway addition to Sedalia; \$2,000.

Patrick C. Redding and wife to David Harrison, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 46, range 21; \$3,000.

SEDALIA, A CHAPTER NO. 18 will meet in regular convocation this (Thursday) evening, March 9th, 1893, at 7:30 o'clock. There will also be work in the R. A. Visiting companies are fraternally invited to attend. By order of A. J. H. MARA, Secretary.

LEGAL.

Official Council Proceedings.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, SEDALIA, Feb. 20, 1893.

Council met in regular session. In the absence of Mayor Stevens and Acting-mayor Hutchinson, Councilman Bossman was elected chairman. The following councilmen were present: Dean, Deckman, Dugan, Honkomp, McKensie and Wigton. Absent, Hutchinson.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. A communication from R. O. Harris in regard to the sewer running north and south in block 45, asking that the connection with the Ilgenfritz building be condemned, was read, and on motion of McKensie referred to the sewer committee. Carried.

A petition from the property owners on fifth street between Ohio and Grand avenue requesting that said street be paved with asphalt on 6 inch concrete foundation with 2 inch asphalt wearing surface, the paving not to exceed two dollars per square yard, was read, and on motion of Dugan petition granted and city attorney instructed to prepare an ordinance in conformity with the petition. Carried.

On motion of Dugan, the city engineer was instructed to establish a grade on Fifth street between Ohio and Grand avenue. Carried.

On motion of Honkomp, the city attorney was instructed to prepare a curbing ordinance for Fifth street between Ohio and Grand avenue.

The following resolution was presented and read:

Resolved, By the City Council of the City of Sedalia, Mo., as follows, to-wit: That C. H. Gilfillan, the contractor for the curbing on Seventh street, be and is hereby required to complete the curbing on said street according to the contract and specifications; and if said C. H. Gilfillan or his agents or representatives shall fail to do so within 30 days after the passage of this resolution, then the city engineer shall employ sufficient help to have the required work done as soon as may be, and expenses of the same shall be deducted from any money which may become due said C. H. Gilfillan as contractor as aforesaid.

Provided, however, that any property holder or property holders of said street who desire to accept said curbing as it now stands at a discount of 15 per cent from the contract price as agreed upon between said contractor and certain property holders on said street shall have the privilege of so doing by notifying the city clerk to that effect in writing within ten days after the passage of this resolution, in which case the city clerk shall make out the tax bill or tax bills against the property of such owner or owners for said curbing at the contract price and shall endorse upon each tax bill a credit of 15 per cent thereof as by agreement between said contractor and such property owner before delivering such tax bill or tax bills to said contractor. On motion of Dean the resolution was adopted as read. Carried. All members present except Hutchinson.

On motion of Honkomp the claim of Mrs. T. D. Quinn for having paid '87 taxes twice was referred to committee on claims, with power to act. Carried.

On motion of Dugan the chairman of the supply committee was instructed to procure a delinquent tax book and 1893 tax book. Carried.

On motion of McKensie the street commissioner was instructed to repair crossing at corner of Fifth and Wagner.

On motion of Honkomp the marshal was instructed to assign one of his men to notify all property owners to have all defective sidewalks repaired at once. Carried.

On motion of Dean the public lighting committee were instructed to procure new books for keeping record of arc lights not burning for 1893. Carried.

On motion of Honkomp the matter of building a new prison cell in East Sedalia engine house was referred to public building committee. On motion of Dugan the chairman of supplies was instructed to ascertain the cost of hoodlum wagon and report at the next meeting.

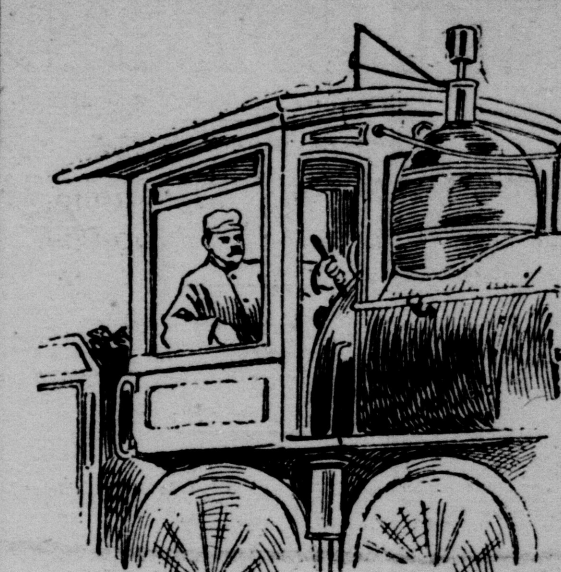
On motion of Honkomp the cemetery committee were instructed to revise the price of lots in the cemetery and report at the next meeting.

On motion of Honkomp the city was divided into two board of health districts by Lamine street. All of the city's sick residing east of Lamine be attended to by one of the city physicians and the remainder by the other city physician.

On motion of Honkomp the city clerk was instructed to issue warrants for street men for \$27.15, also a warrant for \$43.90, costs in the case of John Woods vs. City of Sedalia.

On motion of McKensie council adjourned. Ed. Hough, City Clerk.

The Man at the Throttle.

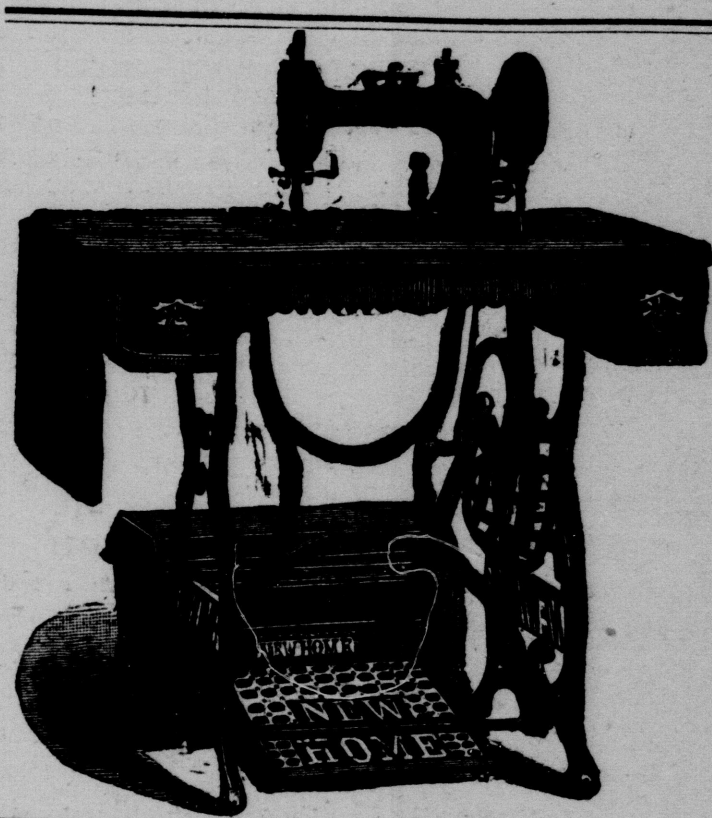


painted oil opaque window shades with spring rollers 35 cents. Rugs 50 cents. Table covers \$1.00. All we ask is to come and see our stock and prices before leaving an order any place.

The Engine that Speeds Us

to success is made of integrity and honesty, is fired by our enthusiasm and ambition and travels over the broad-gauge tracks of lowest prices and best goods, it stops to take on everybody. This is what you will find on this trip. The largest retail carpet store in the state with the choicest patterns in each grade from the cheapest 12½ cent carpet up to \$2 per yard. Carpets from 79 cents per yard and up we have borders to match. Embroidered swiss muslin with scalloped edges 20 cents and up. Hand

Sedalia Carpet Company, THIRD AND LAMINE.



Only \$25!

For the next Thirty Days I will sell first-class Sewing Machines for the Reduced Price of \$25. If you Want a Sewing Machine this is your Opportunity. Come at Once!

A. B. DEMPSEY, 112 West Second Street.

SEDALIA GROCER COMPANY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Groceries.

We are opening up a NEW STOCK in our large building, 106 and 108 West Fifth street, and will make prices to dealers that will save them money. In our Retail Department will be found a Fine Line of Fancy Groceries at prices that will attract cash buyers.

CALL ... AND ... SEE ... US.

Cholerae in Pennsylvania.

Swickley, Penn.: We had an epidemic of cholera, as our physicians called it, in this place lately and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week, and have since sold nearly a gross. This remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhoea for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine.

P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G.
25 and 50 cents bottles for sale by Aug. Fleichman, druggist.

The St. Louis Republic Free.

The "Twice-a-week" St. Louis Republic will be sent free for one year to any person sending, before April 1, 1893, a club of three new yearly subscribers, with three dollars to pay for the same. The Republic goes everywhere, and is the most popular paper published in America. Its readers get the news half a week earlier than it can be had from any weekly paper, while its literary, agricultural, women's and other departments are unsurpassed. It fills the wants of every member of the family, and should be read in every household. You can get three new subscribers for it, by a few minutes' efforts. Try it, at once, and see how easily it can be done. If you wish a package of sample copies, write for them. Cut out this advertisement and send with your order. Address The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

"Royal Ruby" Port Wine.

If you are reduced in vitality or strength by illness or any other cause, we recommend the use of this Old Port Wine, the very blood of the grape. A grand tonic for nursing mothers, and those reduced by wasting disease. It creates strength; improves the appetite. nature's own remedy, much preferable to drugs; guaranteed absolutely pure and over five years of age. Young wine ordinarily sold is not fit to use. Insist on having this standard brand, it cost no more. \$1 in quart bottles, pints 65 cts. Royal Wine Co. For sale by A. S. McGowan.

For Sale Cheap.

Finely improved acre property, just outside of city limits. Call at 21, Dempsey building.

Fine, Juicy Oysters.

Fresh oysters, the first of the season, served in all styles at Siche's cafe. Also for sale by the can.

CITY ITEMS.

Fine, Juicy Oysters.
Fresh oysters, the first of the season, served in all styles at Siche's cafe. Also for sale by the can.

Wanted.

A young man and wife to work on a fruit and dairy farm. Good wages; permanent position.

"Farmer."

Calls Him Grover.

Officer Myers is happy to-day, rain or no rain. A lively little boy arrived at his house last night and has already been christened Grover.

Pianos Tuned.

F. C. Billings, practical PIANO and PIPE ORGAN tuner, 13 years' experience. Leave orders with Jno. Stark & Son, successors to Truxel & Co., Sedalia, Mo.

For Sale or Rent.

Place of five acres in South Sedalia. Will sell cheap on reasonable terms or rent to desirable tenant.

WM. PARKERLEE,
202 Ohio street.

Ministers of the gospel are requested to call at our drug store and we will give them (free of charge), one \$2.00 box of "Cactarine," or Extract of Mexican Cactus, which cures Catarrh, Hay Fever and all throat and nasal troubles.

AUG. 1. FLEISCHMANN.

Friemel's Opera House orchestra organized with 14 members, all of whom are members of the celebrated Sedalia military band, and are ready to take engagements for concerts, balls, receptions and parties.

Engagements can be made from two to fourteen instruments.

The latest publication of music will be used and entire satisfaction is guaranteed.

For engagement please call on Herr O. H. Otten, manager, or L. E. Friemel, leader.

Prof. Ges. W. Spurway, prompter.

A Chaplain for the Rio Grande.

J. J. Burns, superintendent of the first division of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, has announced the appointment of a regularly ordained minister as chaplain of his division. So far as can be learned this is the first appointment of this kind that has ever been made by any railroad company west of the Missouri river. It is stated that similar appointments are to be made for each division of the road and hereafter the chaplain will be one of the regular division officers of that road. The salary has been fixed at \$100 per month.

Sedalia Weekly Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE FREE PASS QUESTION CONSIDERED.

HOUSE WILL INVESTIGATE

The Pharmacy Bill Passed—Gov. Stone Replies to Judge Phillips on Conflicts of Courts.

Special to the DEMOCRAT.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 7.—The senate yesterday afternoon passed the house bill, which was introduced by Speaker Thomas W. Mabrey, designating express companies, common carriers, and empowering the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners to regulate and fix the carrying charges of such companies. The house passed Senator Hines' bill which provides that express companies shall be taxed \$1.25 on each \$100 of their gross receipts, and also requires the companies to render to the state auditor in the month of June each year an accurate statement of their earnings.

A Blow at Bosses.

The senate has engrossed Senator Stone's bill creating an excise commissioner for St. Louis and Kansas City, who shall have exclusive control of the granting and revoking of saloon licenses. A fee of \$3 is to be charged for each license, and the clerical force is to be paid out of the bills. The commissioner is to be appointed by the governor, and will hold office during the gubernatorial term. If this measure becomes a law it will work a great reform in St. Louis and Kansas City, where the saloon licenses are controlled by political bosses.

The senate bill will be amended in the house, and the prohibitory features of the defeated bill will be added to it.

Consolidating Cities and Towns.

The house has passed Senator Hendrickson's bill which enables two or more contiguous cities or towns in a county to consolidate upon the petition of one hundred tax-paying freeholders calling for an election for that purpose.

Roads and Highways.

The senate has passed Representative Landrum's house bill which provides for the assessing of damages and securing of rights of way through private property for roads and highways.

Changing the Time of Court.

Senator Yeater of Sedalia introduced a bill in the senate providing for the changing of the time of holding court in his district.

Criminal Costs and Fees.

The house has passed Representative Hawkins' bill which is to check the outrageous practice of incurring enormous bills to be paid by the state in criminal trials.

The house also passed the Hawkins' bill which provides that the clerk of the court in which any criminal cause shall have been continued generally, or shall have been fully determined by the discharge of the defendant, and before the next succeeding term, tax all costs, including board of defendant, and deliver the statement to the prosecuting attorney within a reasonable time.

The House To-Day.

In the house to-day a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to investigate the truth of the story that 123 members have been riding on free railroad passes.

In the house this morning the vote by which the pharmacy bill was defeated yesterday was reconsidered and the measure was passed.

Gov. Stone Replies.

Gov. Stone has written an exhaustive reply to Judge Phillips' criticism of his recent message calling attention to the encroachment of federal courts upon the rights of the states. Like all of Governor Stone's writing, this reply is pointed and forcible.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Mar. 7.—The members of the house are very much excited over a statement made in the St. Louis Chronicle to the effect that it is reported that 123 legislators are riding on railroad passes. Representative Killam introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to

investigate the report, and amendments were offered to include state officials and other persons who might be found to be offenders under the law. The investigation will not disclose any facts, as no member will testify that he even knows what a "pass" is, while the railroads will be able to prove through their agents that they do not issue transportation. Of course nobody believes that passes are issued at Jefferson City.

Pool Selling in Missouri.

The Lyman senate bill legalizing the selling of pools on eastern races on Missouri tracks, either three furlongs or one mile in length will be considered in the house Wednesday afternoon or Thursday. Strong lobbies are here both in support of the measure and against it and the fight will be a lively one. The bill will be supported by some strong men, and the opponents are divided. Some favor limiting the betting to mile tracks with a racing season of 40 days.

The St. Louis Courts.

Representative Bond's bill to abolish the St. Louis court of criminal correction will not be passed in its present form if at all. Mr. Bond has discovered that it is absolutely necessary to maintain that court in order to hold preliminary hearings. He favors the creation of an additional circuit court judge and requiring the judges to rotate in trying criminal cases.

Sparring and Boxing.

The St. Louis sports are urging the passage of the bill permitting sparring and boxing exhibitions under the direction of amateur athletic associations.

The Firemen's Pension Bill.

The house yesterday afternoon passed the firemen's pension bill. It is now before the senate, and it is believed it will be passed by the upper house.

Still Pursuing Wickham.

The senate yesterday afternoon passed the militia appropriation bill, although a determined effort was made to wipe out the section giving Adjutant General Wickham a chief clerk. The opposition lacked only two votes to defeat it.

Republicans Will Fight It.

The house republicans will fight the bill creating an excise commissioner who shall have control of the saloon licenses in St. Louis. They claim that it will lose them the saloon vote, which is now held through the collector's office.

To-Day's Work.

The house this morning again took up the free railroad pass question and finally referred the resolution for inquiry to the committee on criminal jurisprudence.

The democrats of the house held a caucus last night and agreed to make a party fight on the excise commission bill.

The house beer inspection bill was considered in the senate, generally amended and finally referred to the ways and means committee.

MORE BLOODSHED.

Serious Troubles in San Domingo—Conspirators to be Shot.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Mar. 7.—Confirmation of the report of serious troubles in San Domingo was brought here to-day by Dr. Theick who narrowly escaped from the soldiers while they were slaying his servants. President Heurrian discovered that a conspiracy was on foot, learned the names of the leaders and promptly ordered them shot. Dr. Theick was one of the suspects and he left so hurriedly as not to learn the fate of his associates.

THE UNIVERSITY.

House Passes Bill With Handsome Appropriation.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 9.—The house to-day passed the bill appropriating \$250,000 for erecting a university building at Columbia. This is the measure that was urged upon the general assembly by Gov. Stone in a special message.

Declared Unconstitutional.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—Attorney General Stockman to-day declared the parochial school bill unconstitutional.

Certificates Hoarded.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Of the one hundred and fourteen million dollars of gold certificates issued, only twenty million are in circulation. The remainder are hoarded.

MYSTERIOUS POWER.

A TALK WITH JOHNSTONE, THE MIND READER.

He Does Not Understand His Wonderful Gift—His Theory of the Subject—Very Prostrating.

Recent years have developed extraordinary interest in the study of psychic phenomena. Timid defenders of creeds were fearful that the foundation of their faith was being shattered, by the ruthless invasion of those vandals from the dry, abstract and soulless domain of science; those of more sturdy and vigorous mentality felt that later days were opening flood gates of light that would penetrate even to the darkest recess of the apparently unexplainable. Bulwer Lytton, called the last of the Rosicrucians, did much in "Zanoni," by its powerful and masterly conception, to revive the study of occult things. Charcot, the great authority on hypnotism, is at present perhaps the heirarch of such things which manifest themselves but are yet intangible, supported by Mrs. Anna Besant and the famous ring of Madame Blavatsky.

The performance of Paul Alexander Johnstone, the mind-reader, before a committee of citizens at the court house yesterday was a wonderful thing to all who saw it. Many highly educated men were present who became convinced that there was no fraud practiced, who before had been extremely skeptical. For the pleasure of the readers of the DEMOCRAT a representative of this paper sought Mr. Johnstone this morning and asked many questions concerning that gentleman's theories upon so curious a subject. Several years ago J. Randall Brown, a well-known mind reader was in Sedalia, and his explanation of the matter was as follows: The mind reader is an individual possessing the peculiar faculty of placing his nervous organism in a perfectly passive condition; his mind is a blank, a mirror upon which there is no reflection. In this state the mind is very receptive and every sensibility can be easily excited to its utmost tension. Some one of vigorous mental concentration is selected to keep steadily in their mind a picture of some object. Simply by touching each other, the nervous system of the mind reader becomes a part of the nervous system of the gentleman with whom he is in contact. Any mental picture seen by the operator is at the same time flashed upon the mental vision of the mind reader.

Mr. Johnstone's explanation was upon the same principle, though not so positive. He asserted that the "muscle movement" theory was wholly untenable when any attempt was made to use it in explaining the more intricate and difficult feats. Said he:

"The reproduction of mental pictures is a rather misleading explanation. Personally, when a test is being made, I feel that my sensibilities, my nerve force, is grasping the intellect and emotions of the man with whom I am in contact; so highly sensitive is my nervous organization that his emotions are felt almost as strongly by myself as by him; there being but little friction. In my blindfolded state I am a psychic negative and he a positive. The mental picture theory, as for actually seeing anything, as in a dream, does not enter into my mind reading. I intuitively feel what I am to do, not knowing from whence comes the inspiration."

Mr. Johnstone is a highly educated gentleman, and his explanation is a lucid one of a very vague subject. He is a gentleman of blonde complexion, light grey eyes almost turning to blue, and is possessed of a good physique. His peculiar power was felt by him at an early age. He was born in St. Paul and received his collegiate education at Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. Two years were spent by him in making a tour of Europe. His parents were people of very high-strung nervous organization, their marriage being a union of intense idealism and nerve concentration.

Mr. Johnstone has a brother and sister, but none of the family except himself ever manifested anything like the power of divination. His sister, however, is a phenomenal pianist, her emotional nature giving expression to itself in a wonderful faculty of improvisation, expression and technique.

Mr. Johnstone is 25 years of age

and unmarried. He takes a great amount of exercise to preserve his health, his work producing great prostration.

During his performances Mr. Johnstone's pulses frequently jumps to 140 beats per minute, and is never less than 130. There is a complete change from his natural condition into that under which he performs his seemingly incredible feats, the change being effected by intense mental volition. He has frequently demonstrated that the pulse beats can be stopped by the exertion of will power. In September, 1891, he appeared before the Chicago Press Club and a large number of medical men in a test that was truly wonderful. Before the entire assemblage, by volition he congealed the blood in his right fore arm. An incision was made with a scalpel, but no blood followed the course of the knife.

STONE SUSTAINED.

HIS POSITION GENERALLY ENDORSED.

FEDERAL ENCROACHMENT.

It Must Cease, and the Rights of the States Must be Maintained Inviolable.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Mar. 9.—There is still much interest felt at the capital in the matter of the imprisonment of county judges by federal authority for a refusal to violate state laws in regard to levying taxes.

Governor Stone's latest communication regarding the federal judiciary controversy is exciting considerable comment, and the universal sentiment of the people here, regardless of party affiliation, seems to be in support of the position which the governor has taken. The real desire of Governor Stone in the matter is said to be to arouse public sentiment that congress will be compelled to adopt a provision which will prohibit the federal courts from overriding the decisions of the state courts so far as they affect the interpretation of state laws. A judge of the state, prominent on the bench, suggests that if the judges of the federal, circuit and district court were elected, the same as are the judges of the state courts, their autocratic and domineering spirit, which arises from the realization that they are appointed for life and are not responsible to the state whose laws they interpret, would be curtailed to a considerable extent and being near and of the people they would regard the rights of the people to a greater degree.

In reply to the suggestion that if the federal judges were elected they might be subject to partisan obligations, the same judge expressed the opinion that there was little difference in being the creature of any political party or of a partisan president. What future action Governor Stone may take in the matter will depend upon the movements of the federal authorities when he appoints a special judge to the county court of St. Clair county so soon as the legislature gives him the necessary authority.

AN AWFUL STORM.

Five Persons Struck Dead in the Streets.

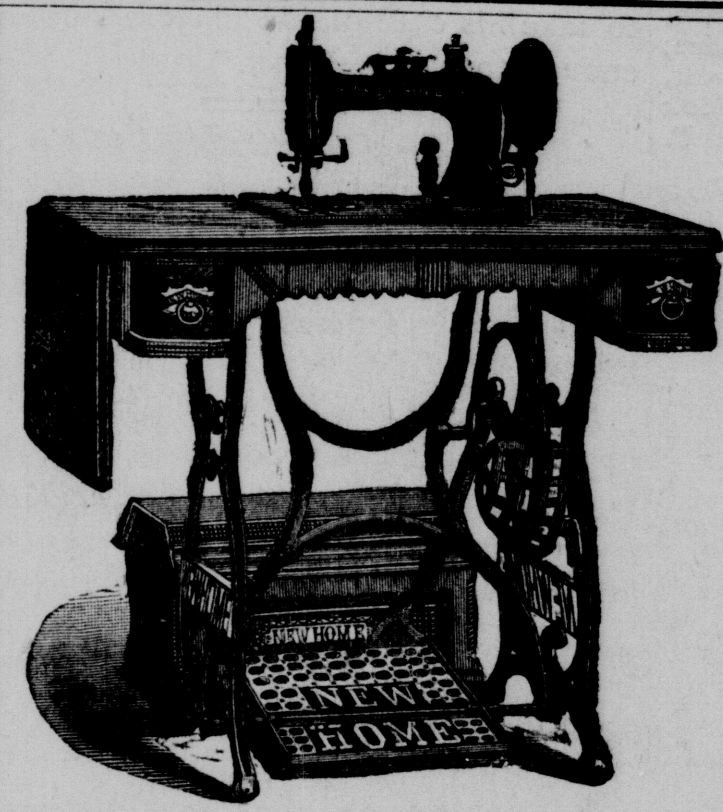
VIENNA, Mar. 9.—A terrific thunder storm destroyed Lichtenwarth, a village of 1,100 people in lower Austria, last night. Five persons were struck dead in the streets by lightning and seven others were burned to death.

A LEVEL HEADED JUDGE.

He Says a Fully Arranged Dance Must Not Be Stopped.

LITHONIA, Ga., March 8.—The military ball, which was held last night in the chapel of the academy, took place under the protection of the courts of the state.

The church people sought an injunction against it, but it was refused by Superior Court Judge Clark on the ground that public policy favored the meeting of the sex, and in rendering his decision he said: "Under the circumstances I think this dance will have to go on. It will not be proper for me to interfere at this date, as the ball is to come off to-morrow night. The young ladies have, I know, gone to a great deal of trouble in preparing their new dresses with all the fancy fixings known to young ladies, and



Only
\$25!

For the next Thirty Days I will sell first-class Sewing Machines for the Reduced Price of \$25.

If you Want a Sewing Machine this is your Opportunity. Come at Once!

A. B. DEMPSEY, 112 West Second Street.

the young men have bought swallow-tailed coats, low-cut vests and fancy bosomed shirts and it would be highly improper for me to stop the dance at this critical period. Then, again, if I were to stop this ball it might break up several weddings and the most serious consequences might follow. So, I feel it my duty to say, 'On with the dance.'

HALEY IS FEELING BETTER.

He Is a Much Battered Up Man, However—Something of His History—Had a Good Name.

Pope H. Haley, who was so badly cut and bruised by jumping from a second story window at the union depot last Saturday afternoon, is still at Riley's hotel on West Second street and at present is in room No. 12.

He was visited by a DEMOCRAT reporter this morning and the injured man found in a non-communicative mood. His head was encircled by many bandages and his face was swollen and cut. He stated that he was feeling very much better than he did yesterday, but beyond that was dumb as an oyster.

The Kansas City Journal contained the following concerning Haley:

"Rev. T. P. Haley, No. 2302 Tracy avenue, said: 'I am sorry to hear of the young man's sad end, but I cannot say that it is unexpected. He was very unfortunate in his marriage—very unfortunate.' It seems that Haley had some trouble of a similar nature while residing in Dallas, Texas, about two years ago. On account of it he moved to Sedalia, and recently moved to Chillicothe, Mo.

Haley is the son of the late H. H. Haley, who resided in this city. His father died when he was quite young and he lived for a number of years with his grandfather, Mr. John S. Porter, of this city. About seven years ago Rev. Dr. Haley, who then resided in St. Louis, secured young Haley a position with Udel, Schmidt & Co., wholesale woodenware and willow ware dealers of that city.

"He was a very energetic and exemplary young man at that time. His position was that of traveling salesman, and he soon made the acquaintance of Miss Crater and spent more money on her than his salary would allow. He ran behind in his accounts with the house and Dr. Haley was compelled to pay a considerable sum of money for him to save him from prosecution by the firm. Since this time Dr. Haley has refused to have anything to do with him, and has not seen him since. He afterwards married Miss Crater and came to Kansas City, where he was employed by the Gregory Grocery company as a salesman. Later he has been traveling salesman for Goddard, Peck & Co., wholesale grocers of St. Louis, but is at present unemployed."

Sale of Fine Horses.

M. S. Durrill, the prosperous farmer living six miles south of Sedalia, on the Sedalia and Cole Camp road, has advertised a sale of fine horses on Thursday, March 16th, that should draw horsemen from all parts of the state. There will be 100 fashionable bred saddle and driving horses and standard bred mares in foal to such horses as El-liston, Woodsprite and Prodigal. Mr. Durrill's reputation as a stockman is sufficient guarantee of what will be offered for sale. There will also be sold a number of Jersey cows and a complete set of farming tools. See advertisement in another column.

The DEMOCRAT leads—others are content to follow.

DASTARDLY CRIME.

A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL THE VICTIM.

ASSAULTED AND KILLED.

The Terrible Work of a Fiendish Burglar in Pullman—Great Excitement.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 8.—A most infamous and revolting crime was committed in the suburb of Pullman last night. A burglar entered the apartments of a beautiful young English girl and after chloroforming the victim committed a fiendish assault upon her and then completed the damnable crime by strangling her to death.

All the male inhabitants of the suburb are armed and searching for the fiend and should he be caught and his identity established the enraged citizens will mete out deserved punishment right speedily.

Farmers of Pettis and Benton Counties.

I take great pleasure in announcing to you that I am prepared to show you the best line of implements ever kept by any one house in Sedalia (the choice of the leading manufacturers of the whole country) including the famous Deering machines, improved to perfection. Also buggies, spring wagons, carriages, wagons, and everything connected with our line. Call before purchasing, as it is to your interest to buy the best, which is always the cheapest. D. M. WILLIAMS, 206 W. Main street, Sedalia, Mo.

Saline County Pioneers Gone.

MARSHALL, Mo., March 8.—Two of Saline's oldest and most respected citizens, James A. West, aged 71 years, and Judge James R. Davis, aged 78 years, died yesterday, the former at his home in Arrow Rock, and the latter at his home south of this city.

Morey & Crawford

Are prepared to make loans on farms in Pettis county. Borrowers need not be troubled with the vexations, delays and useless objections to titles made by loan companies. Call and see us before making contracts for borrowing.

MOREY & CRAWFORD. Opposite court house, Sedalia, Mo.

CLIMAX BAKING POWDER
PUREST AND BEST
LESS THAN HALF THE PRICE OF OTHER BRANDS
+ POUNDS, 20¢ +
HALVES, 10¢ QUARTERS, 5¢
SOLD IN CANS ONLY

Sedalia Democrat.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the SEDALIA DEMOCRAT: A R Driskell, Beaman; Wm Hoffman, Longwood; Thomas G May, Hughesville; A H Nicholas, Houston; Harry Agee, Lamonte; C B Wharton, Green Ridge; James S Ream, Green Ridge; M S Durrill, Gailey; R W S Overstreet, Smithton, Mo.; Daniel Botts, Pauline, Mo.; James Vaughan, Green Ridge, Mo; J. P. Skillman, Dresden, Mo.

An agent wanted in every school district in the county; good pay to active agents; correspondence solicited.

It is President Cleveland now.

Now, boys, all of you who want an office speak up.

It's our country from now on for four years anyhow.

"The protective tariff must go." The people have said it.

THERE are millions in that north and south road for Sedalia.

THE Brooklyn Tabernacle, Dr. Talmage's church, is \$287,216.59 in debt.

It was a bold burglar who executed Missouri's governor in the executive mansion.

EVERY street and alley in Sedalia should be thoroughly cleaned before warm weather.

THE foreign policy of the United States is not half so important as the domestic policy.

BLAINE and Cleveland kept the public eye even when out of office. See if Harrison does.

TRENTON, New Jersey, has a law and order league organized to try and stop gambling at race tracks.

EVEN a mile of rock road in four directions would be a valuable object lesson in road improvement.

THERE is strong probability that the proposition for a constitutional convention will pass the general assembly.

THE managers of the north and south road mean business and should have the encouragement of every citizen along the line.

HANLEY PILKINGTON must have done some good work for the fellow-servant bill from the way the enemies of that measure are jumping on him.

It is regarded as settled that Col. Dick Dalton is to be collector of the port at St. Louis. Both of the senators and nearly all of the Missouri congressmen are for him.

SENATOR DUNN thinks it is very wrong for a county official to "lobby" for the passage of the fellow-servant bill. But how about the railroad attorneys who are so popular in the state capital?

From the present course of the St. Louis Republic, it looks like it was bidding for the official organ-ship of the alliance.—*Newspaper.*

The wisest thing the alliance could do would be to accept it as such.

THE new railroad, a convention hall, a half dozen manufacturing establishments and the building boom will make a pretty good record for Sedalia during 1893, especially when a few miles of improved streets are thrown in.

THE feeling that President Cleveland has slighted the west in selecting his cabinet, will be speedily forgotten when it is realized that the president regards the members of the cabinet as so many clerks or private secretaries selected merely to carry out his own views.

If members of the legislature would lend a less willing ear to the seductive voice of the paid agents of the corporations it would not be necessary for private citizens or county officials to spend weeks at the state capital trying to secure justice and a bare standing in court for the employees of these corporations.

THE railroad conductors who are in favor of the fellow servant bill can do the country a service by making a memorandum of the fact every time they find a senator or representative riding on a free pass. An accumulation of this kind of evidence may be valuable yet before the end of the session or at some future time.

HERE is the way the new editor of the Kansas City Mail tells of a

temporary disadvantage under which he is laboring: "A man who attempts to publish a paper in a strange town may be compared to the fellow who was in such a hard game of poker that he didn't dare to take his eyes off the players long enough to turn and spit."

A NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Grover Cleveland was inaugurated president of these United States Saturday, and a new administration of federal affairs has begun.

Seldom in the history of nations has there been so complete and sweeping a victory for a political party as that won by the democracy last November.

Substantially it amounted to a revolution—peaceable though it was, it was no less a revolution, a revolution of public opinion.

Not only was the republican party driven from its control of the executive, but it lost its ascendancy in the senate as well.

So that to-day the democracy is in control of both the legislative and executive branches of the government and faces a responsibility it has not met before for more than thirty years.

The victory was won largely upon the tariff issue.

The democracy announced its purpose to reform the tariff so that taxes should be collected for public purposes only, while the republicans appealed to the people for a vindication of the protective system.

The people declared for a tariff for revenue only, and placed upon the democracy the duty of revising our federal laws so as to bring them in harmony with that idea.

The man who was raised to the presidency was pre-eminent as a tariff reformer.

He was known to be honest, brave and sincere, and, occupying advanced ground upon the tariff question, thousands of voters who differed from him on other questions supported him upon the broad issue of tariff reform.

This reform he is pledged to carry out, and of him it can at least be said that he has the courage of his convictions and unbounded confidence in his own judgment.

This is the character of men needed to carry out any great reform.

In framing his cabinet the president has, with one or two exceptions, selected men who are known to the public only through their friendship for and connection with Grover Cleveland. With this character of advisers it will be Cleveland who will dominate his own administration and it will be Cleveland's plans, purposes and policies that will be carried out.

That it will be an honest, clean administration no one doubts.

That it will be sincere and patriotic all will concede.

Let us hope it will be in strict accord with the platform upon which the victory was won.

There are grave questions of financial policy to be met and settled. Let them be settled upon the terms and according to the agreement as outlined in the democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1892.

A VOTING MACHINE.

Here is a pretty fair description of the latest voting machine:

"The Meyers machine is a steel booth, five feet square and nine feet high. The voter enters and finds the names of the candidates on colored labels—the colors designating the various parties—alongside of small knobs. A vote is recorded by simply pressing the knobs, which cannot be again operated until the machine attendants, or election inspectors release them when the voter has retired from the booth. This prevents the recording of more than one ballot by a voter."

Within ten minutes after the polls are closed the result of the election is known.

The machine was used recently at Syracuse, New York, and is said to have proven a success.

THE Marshall Democrat-News pays the following handsome compliment, which, by the way, is fully deserved, to Hon. Chas. E. Yeater: "The fifteenth senatorial district, as well as the entire state, is and of right ought to be proud of Hon. Chas. E. Yeater. He is the young-

est and one of the ablest members of the senate and thus early made a name for himself as a legislator, lawyer and parliamentarian that men twice his age and experience might well be proud to wear. His masterly tactics in handling the "fellow-servant" bill excited the wonder and admiration of even the very men he so signally defeated, men themselves most consummate masters of parliamentary fence and legislative finesse."

INVESTIGATION of the burning of the Dover Insane Asylum, of New Hampshire, says the *Detroit Free Press*, shows a desperate state of affairs to have existed in that institution. On the night of the awful holocaust a number of those in charge of the inmates were engaged in a drunken carouse that rendered them incapable of giving efficient aid to the crazed wretches who could do nothing for themselves. This would be least suspected in a staid old state like New Hampshire, and it is due herself to make a striking example of those whose offense seems to deserve the ugly name of murder.

THE question of secession was settled by the war and there is now no danger of the destruction of the union by disintegration. The real danger now is from centralization. When Gov. Stone, the chief executive of a democratic state, and the *Globe-Democrat*, the ablest republican paper in the west, both see and recognize the danger to be anticipated from the encroachment of the federal judiciary upon the reserved rights of the states, there is hope that it is not too late to correct the evil tendency, and by law peaceably to stop the usurpation.

THE prospects seem excellent for the extension of the Springfield, Sedalia, Marshall & Northern railway well into Arkansas. In a recent interview with a Springfield paper, Mr. Tredway says: "I am so well satisfied with the financial standing of Quigley & Co. that as soon as the contract is signed to construct the road from this point to Miami, an effort will be made to begin a continuation south to Harrison and on to White river. It will not only be an effort but it will be done. We already control the Winner land and all we want now is a way out."

THE DEMOCRAT has received a copy of the first issue of the *Windsor Review* under its new management. Henry T. Burckhart, the new editor, won his spurs on the *Fayette Banner*, which his untiring industry and journalistic ability made one of the best weekly papers in the state. He will make the *Review* an engine of great good to Windsor, and the DEMOCRAT wishes him unbounded success.

VICE-PRESIDENT WALKER has just returned from Springfield and reports a determination of the officials to push the entire work to an early completion. We will thus soon have a southern and northern outlet and be in the middle of the swim. Marshall and Saline county will put in their part of the money.—*Marshall Democrat-News.*

Good enough! And the road will be worth dollars to you for every cent it costs to get.

THE Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic says, among other things, that Mr. Mitchell, of Sedalia, is an applicant for the position of national bank examiner. Sedalia has a candidate for that place, but not Mr. Mitchell. It is Mr. Font Merriweather, and his prospects are considered very good for the appointment.

AMONG the many mistakes made by President Harrison some of the worst were connected with his treatment of the army. The appointment of his private secretary to the position of pay-master, over the heads of men who had grown gray in army service and who had justly earned promotion, was inexcusable.

SOME of our republican friends complained of the cold weather in Washington Saturday, but the DEMOCRAT has the testimony of thousands of aspiring colonels to show that it was the most perfect day seen in Washington for four years.

PETTIS county has reason to be proud of her representatives in the present general assembly. Senator

Yeater and Representative Prigmore both deservedly rank high as legislators, though both began the session as new members.

THERE will be a big boom in the country south of the Osage river as soon as the new railroad is built. The region is rich in timber and mineral deposits and is one of the finest fruit sections in the country.

EVERY democrat in congress should remember that tariff reform is the all absorbing issue before the American people. That doctrine was preached from every stump in the country last year.

FAYETTE wants to elect a postmaster. Judging from the reports from the localities where the experiment has been tried, the new plan is even more unsatisfactory than the old way.

GROVER CLEVELAND is going to abolish the spoils system. That's right. But do it by turning the republicans out as the people did Harrison.

THE work of the general assembly is rapidly drawing to a close. Patriotism soon succumbs when reduced to a dollar a day compensation.

THIS is right nice democratic weather, isn't it?

An Ode To The Season.

These are the beautiful days. This is the season of all seasons. There is a freshness in the air that makes you love everybody you don't owe. These are the times when the odor of blooming things floats to you upon wandering waves of moonrise and the colored man whitewashes the fence. It is the time of festivals, flowers and brown-eyed girls in new bonnets and big hats, the time when the air is filled with the carol of happy birds, and the caws of crows, and the caws come home with new calves; the time when the farmer ploughs long furrows under bright blue skies and skins his shins leaping over nests of black snakes; the time of gentle breezes and boils on the back of the neck and back-yard cleaning; of lilacs and linen pants; of paint and perspiration and rhubarb pie; of delightful sunsets and seed-corn and strange butter; of generous showers and gardening and white-aproned girls; of the blooming clover and buckeyed cows and bare-footed boys; of budding orchards and oratorical contests and young onions; of sweet love dreams and shedding horses and replanting corn. Yes, these are the happiest days of all, gentle Annie, these days when the hum of the bees is in the air and bottles and bait-cans line the banks of the creek.—*Bill Aye.*

A Changing Field for Talent.

In discussing the recent decline in railway building in America, Thomas L. Greene writes in the *Engineering Magazine*: "The time for excessive cheapening in construction or in maintenance has gone by. If a railroad is expected to earn a profit for its owners under modern conditions, that end can only be reached by good and thorough work through the careful expenditure of capital, whether borrowed on bonds or taken from earnings. We have here also a hint for those concerned; if we deplore the small mileage of new road built during the past few years, we are not from that fact to infer that professional skill is in any less demand. That demand has only changed its form. Talent is always required, but its direction has been turned toward improvement of existing transportation facilities rather than toward the creation of others wholly new."

A Midget Locomotive.

Henry Glass, who lives in Gloversville, N. Y., is the designer, builder and owner of the smallest locomotive ever built to be run by steam. He will send it to the World's Fair. The spare time of fifteen years has been spent in constructing and perfecting this locomotive. While the engine is in motion the engineer and fireman can be seen to put their heads out and in the cab windows, and the whistle can be heard to blow. The engine runs by steam upon a circular track ten feet in diameter. The principal dimensions of the little engine are: Weight 1½ pounds, with tender, 2 pounds 2½ ounces; length 8½ inches, with tender, 12 inches; height 3½ inches; gauge of track, 1½ inches; diameter of cylinder, 5-16ths of an inch; stroke of piston, ½ inch; diameter of drive wheels, 1½ inches, and diameter of truck wheels, ½ inch. The materials used in this midget locomotive are solid gold, silver, steel and brass. There are 1,518 pieces, exclusive of screws, bolts and rivets, or in all 2,836 pieces.

PAY ALL FREIGHT.

THE STOCKMEN HAVE ENDED THEIR WORK.

Valuable Recommendations Made to the Missouri Live Stock Commissioners of the World's Fair.

The meeting of the live stock breeders of the state in this city yesterday to consult with the Missouri live stock commissioners of the World's fair was ended late yesterday afternoon after a day of hard work. The purpose of the meeting was to make a satisfactory division of the \$20,000 set aside for the live stock exhibit of this state at the World's fair.

As stated in yesterday's paper, the committee of stockmen appointed to submit an apportionment of the \$20,000 reported: horses, 27 per cent; cattle, 31 per cent; hogs, 25 per cent; sheep, 10½ per cent; poultry, 6½ per cent. They further advised that all premiums awarded by the World's Fair to exhibits of Missouri horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, be duplicated by the state and that the freight upon live stock sent by Missouri exhibitors to the fair be paid by the state.

Whatever amount is left over of the funds apportioned to each class will be pro rated among the exhibitors in those classes.

The poultrymen of the state have arranged a premium list for Missouri birds, and the awards will be made according to the percentage of merit scored in the general contest with birds from other states. Thus, a Missouri bird which would score 85 per cent. in the general contest, might take first money of the state premium list, as the next best bird from the state might score only 80 per cent.

The meeting was advisory in its nature, but President N. H. Gentry stated that the commissioners would doubtless be wholly guided in their official actions by these recommendations.

Reciprocity.

"Did you ever notice," said a well-known drummer at Kaiser's the other evening, "what extreme care the porters on trains take in blacking your shoes? As a rule, they do not stop until every 'dead' spot shines with a gloss like that of the brightest part of your number sevens. Considering the fact that a person may never meet that same porter again, I had the nerve a few days ago to ask one of the boys the reason of such industry. 'Well, boss,' says he, 'you don't seem to catch on to the wrinkle. We boys believe in reciprocity. If I give you a good shine to-day and the next porter gives you a good shine to-morrow, you'll finally begin to feel that you can always get a good shine on a train and often wait until you get on board before you get a shine. So, you see, each man helps himself by doing his work well.'"

The old reliable "Quick Meal" gasoline stoves at Hoffman Bros.

Protected by Her Eye Glasses.

From the New York Sun.
There is a movement in Boston to do away with the chaperon. It is held that the young men of the town are so good that her office is a sinecure. Nothing is said about the girls, and, if the foregoing assertion is true, nothing need be said. When the Boston girl goes away from home her eye glasses protect her. Charming as she would be without them, she is safe behind them as though protected by a sea wall, a moat, and a rampart. It is strange how eye glasses, worn as the true Boston-bred girl wears them, have the power to stand off the most devil-may-care gallant.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, made on the 13th day of January, 1893, the undersigned, public administrator for said county, has taken charge of the estate of Henry Boyer, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me, for allowance within one year after date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 14th day of January, 1893.
JOHN R. CLOPTON,
Public Administrator.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel J. Hough, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 24th day of February, 1893, by the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the executrix within one year after the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 25th day of February, 1893.
ELIZA HOUGH, Executrix.

Order of Publication.

State of Missouri, County of Pettis—ss. In the circuit court of Pettis county, Missouri, May term, 1893.

DANIEL M. DEVASCONCELLOS, plaintiff, vs. MARGARET J. DEVASCONCELLOS, defendant.

Divorce. NOW at this day comes the plaintiff herein by his attorney, John Cashman, and files a petition and affidavit, alleging among other things, that the defendant, Margaret J. Devasconcellos, is not a resident of the state of Missouri.

Whereupon it is ordered by the clerk of said court, in vacation, that said defendant be notified by publication that the plaintiff has commenced a suit against her in this court, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a divorce from the defendant, and to have dissolved the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the plaintiff and the defendant, and that unless the said defendant, Margaret J. Devasconcellos, be and appear at this court at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the city of Sedalia, in said county of Pettis and state of Missouri, on the first Monday of May next, and on or before the third day of said term, if the term shall so long continue—and if not, then on or before the last day of said term, answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Sedalia Weekly DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and published in Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, for four weeks successively, the last insertion whereof shall be at least thirty days before the first day of said May term of this court.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the record in the office of the clerk of said court.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said court, done at office in the city of Sedalia, county of Pettis and state of Missouri, this 27th day of February, 1893.

[SEAL.] T. A. FOWLER, Circuit Clerk.
By E. R. MARVIN, Deputy Clerk.
JOHN CASHMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Order of Publication.

State of Missouri, County of Pettis—ss. In the circuit court of Pettis county, Missouri, May term, 1893.

DAVID HARRISON, plaintiff, vs. JANE HARRISON, defendant.

Divorce. NOW at this day comes the plaintiff herein by his attorney, John Cashman, and files a petition and affidavit, alleging among other things, that the defendant, Jane Harrison, is not a resident of the state of Missouri.

Whereupon it is ordered by the clerk of said court, in vacation, that said defendant be notified by publication that the plaintiff has commenced a suit against her in this court, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a divorce from the defendant, and to have dissolved the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the plaintiff and the defendant, and that unless the said defendant, Jane Harrison, be and appear at this court at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the city of Sedalia, in said county of Pettis and state of Missouri, on the first Monday of May next, and on or before the third day of said term, if the term shall so long continue—and if not, then on or before the last day of said term—answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

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In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said court, done at office in the city of Sedalia, county of Pettis and state of Missouri, this 27th day of February, 1893.

[SEAL.] T. A. FOWLER, Circuit Clerk.

By E. R. MARVIN, Deputy Clerk.

JOHN CASHMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Order of Publication.

State of Missouri, County of Pettis—ss. In the circuit court of Pettis county, May term, 1893.

GEORGE ERWIN, Plaintiff, vs. ANAPIES RAMEY, Defendant.

NOW at this day comes the plaintiff herein by his attorney, and files his petition and affidavit, alleging among other things that defendant, Anapies Ramey, is not a resident of the state of Missouri.

Whereupon it is ordered by the clerk in vacation that said defendant be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against him in this court by attachment, and the sheriff has levied upon the following described real estate in the county of Pettis, and State of Missouri, as the property of the defendant, to satisfy the note herein sued upon, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and seventeen and one-half (17½) acres off of the west side of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section nine (9), and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight (28), all in township forty-seven (47), of range twenty-three (23), and unless the said Anapies Ramey be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the city of Sedalia, in said county, on the first Monday of May next, and on or before the third day of said term, if the term shall so long continue—and if not, then on or before the last day of said term—answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed and judgment will be rendered accordingly. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in the Sedalia Weekly DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and published in Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, for four weeks successively, the last insertion whereof shall be at least thirty days before the commencement of said May term of this court.

A true copy from the record. Witness my hand and official seal, this 28th day of February, A. D., 1893.

[SEAL.] T. A. FOWLER, Clerk.
By E. R. MARVIN, Deputy Clerk.

G. W. BARNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 17th, 1893.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the Minter Dry Goods company that the undersigned assignee of said estate will, on the 27th, 28th and 29th days of March, 1893, from 9 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m. on each of said days at the office of Jackson & Montgomery, attorneys at law, Sedalia, Mo., adjust and allow demands against the trust funds of said estate.

THOMAS W. CLONEY, Assignee.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE WAR ON THE FELLOW-SERVANT BILL.

FRFE PASSES PLENTY.

Measures of Interest in the General Assembly--A Superintendent Censured.

Special to the DEMOCRAT.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 3.—The supporters of the fellow-servant bill were led into a trap in the house yesterday afternoon when the Davis bill, which applied to railroads and street railways, was called up for passage. The previous question was ordered to shut off debate, and then the opponents of the measure circulated among the members and urged them to vote against it, as it was not the bill that the friends of the fellow-servant law desired passed. It worked successfully, and really resulted in the defeat of the very bill that they were favorable to, in view of the manner in which their original bill had been amended in the house last Saturday.

Representative J. T. Tatum, of St. Louis, in voting against the bill, stated that he was opposed to the Davis measure but was heartily in favor of the general bill.

A Startling Statement.

V. P. Hart, of Sedalia, who is here at the head of the legislative committee of the order of railway employees, is credited with making the statement that the railroad employees can hope for no fair treatment from the present legislature as 123 members have received railroad passes. The publication of this statement will create a sensation at the capital.

Delegates and Primaries.

The senate yesterday afternoon passed Senator Yeater's bill which defines a convention of delegates, a gathering of representatives of a political party which polled at least three per cent of the entire vote cast in the state, the county or the division of the district for which the nomination is made; or a gathering of duly elected delegates of any political party which may have held a nominating convention composed of delegates representing over one-half of the counties in the state, whether the party has polled three per cent of the entire vote or not. A primary election is defined in the same manner.

State Appropriations.

The house yesterday afternoon voted to give the Columbia university \$15,000 for plumbing, improving the grounds, etc.; \$26,500 to the Kirksville normal school; \$30,000 to the Warrensburg normal school; \$27,000 to the Cape Girardeau normal school, and \$20,500 to the Lincoln (colored) institute at Jefferson City.

A Constitutional Convention.

The senate has ordered engrossed the bill providing for the holding of a constitutional convention to revise the constitution and the general assembly will very probably agree to submit the question to the people.

Superintendent Tate Censured.

The board of managers of the Fulton Deaf and Dumb School have reported to the governor the result of their investigation of the charges against Superintendent Tate. The board censures the superintendent.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4.—To such an extent are railroad passes distributed at the capital that, it is said, in seven weeks only one ticket for St. Louis has been purchased, and that was sold to Governor William J. Stone. At a meeting of the Missouri Pacific directors held in New York a few days ago a director moved that the ticket agent at Jefferson City be recalled and the local office closed until the passes now in the hands of the legislators, families of the state employees and their friends have been exhausted. A railroad official stated to-day that the roads operating in Missouri are compelled to give away about 10,000 passes during the session of the legislature. Passes are demanded by almost everybody who comes to the capital on business.

Rushing Legislation.

The house held a session last night and ordered over one hundred bills to engrossment in a lump. The work of the house is so far behind that the members became reckless, and two-thirds of the bills on the engrossment calendar were not

worthy of further consideration. The result of this wholesale dispatch of business is that very bad bills often become laws in the rush of the closing hours of the session.

The National Guard.

Adjutant-General Joseph A. Wickham is very much in favor of the militia bill which Senator Lyman has had passed the senate. This bill was drafted by General Milton Moore, of Kansas City. The bill provides for the reorganization of the National Guard on a firmer basis and also for better discipline.

Costs in Criminal Cases.

The house has passed Representative Hawkins' bill which aims to reduce the costs in criminal cases. The bill provides that persons convicted of any crime or misdemeanor shall pay the costs and his board in jail if the same can be made out of his property. Sheriffs and constables are also limited in serving subpoenas, and the prosecuting attorneys are required to sign orders for the summoning of witnesses.

Protecting Women.

The house yesterday passed a very stringent measure affecting men who ruin women under the promise of marriage. It is made a penitentiary offense for a man who has married a woman whom he has wronged, to desert her within ten years after the marriage, except for just and sufficient cause.

County Courts Must Pay.

The house refused to repeal the law which requires county courts to pay the board of prisoners while confined in jail. Some of the counties want the state to bear the expense.

Regulating Fees.

The house passed Representative Trigg's bill which regulates fees in criminal, civil and probate courts, and also provides for the issuing of script to pay the same. This bill is intended to check the indiscriminate manner now in vogue for taxing up costs.

Another Wrangle.

The house spent two hours this morning wrangling over a resolution endorsing the democratic national administration and censuring the republicans. Finally a recess for ten minutes was taken and the legislature became a howling mass of men who sang and jeered to suit their political faith. It was the most undignified scene witnessed in the house this winter.

The senate ordered to engrossment the bill reducing the salaries of recorders of deeds. In the course of the debate Senator Dunn criticised the Sedalia recorder, saying that he had been spending his time at the capital lobbying for other measures, as he had no work in his office.

Mr. Pilkington, the gentleman referred to, is one of the committee that was sent here by the railway employees to urge the passage of the fellow servant bill and other measures for their protection and in their interest.

The Governor Robbed.

When Governor Stone awoke at 8 o'clock this morning he discovered his match-safe lying on his bed-room floor. On picking it up and putting it in his vest pocket he discovered that his watch and chain were missing. A hurried examination of the house showed that the front and back doors had been broken and the house robbed. Miss Catherine Turner of Columbia, had her gold ring taken off of the dresser in her room. The burglars drank freely of the governor's wine, but they overlooked the most valuable jewelry.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 6.—The Sabbath is always a dull day at the capital because so many of the statesmen and visitors leave Saturday either to visit their homes or some of the cities of the state. Yesterday was not an exception to the rule by any means.

What few members remained spent the day—after church, of course—in discussing matters of legislation and questions of national politics brought fresh to mind by Cleveland's inauguration.

But when the hour for meeting arrived this morning the house was ready to begin the week's work with vigor.

Beer Inspection.

The beer inspection bill, which levies a tax on all beer as well as provides for inspection, and which will bring quite a handsome sum into the state treasury, was taken up and passed by the house.

The State University.

Gov. Stone this morning sent to the house a strong message urging a liberal appropriation for the state university. Like all of Gov. Stone's state papers, the message is logical, strong and convincing. He is large-

ly endowed with state pride and desires to see Missouri's institutions maintained in a manner worthy of so great a commonwealth, and he naturally regards the university as one of the institutions which should be made the pride of every Missourian.

TERRIBLE CYCLONES.

Mississippi Is Devastated by the Black Funnel--Many People Badly Injured.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 4.—The havoc wrought by cyclones last night is very great. The scene at Marion is one of ruin. The cyclone struck the town at 6 p. m., going around southwest to northeast. The main track was 300 yards wide and the ground was swept as if a broom had brushed over it. Houses were scattered for miles. The first house in Marion was that of Millard R. Hassels, which was swept away, but the family escaped. J. Harrison's was next to go down. He was badly hurt and Mrs. Harrison's arm was broken and internal injuries received which may prove fatal. Geo. Naylor's house was then demolished. Family escaped. Naylor was severely injured about the head and a Mrs. White badly wounded. Then came Mrs. Mahan's house, family unhurt; Mr. Meadow's home, Mrs. Meadows, 70 years years old, and her daughter, 40, both killed. Several other houses blown down. Cyclone passed from Marion to Swamp, uprooting trees and crossing the M. & O. railroad one mile above town, blocking road and blowing down half mile of telegraph wires. Cyclone then cut a swath through the swamp to Goodhope church, wrecking it and destroying four settlements of negroes without fatally injuring any of them.

TROUBLE FEARED.

Armed Boomers to Invade the Cherokee Strip.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Mar. 6.—The Cherokee Strip boomers have become impatient as spring advances and now large crowds of them are armed and preparing to enter the strip and take forcible possession of such lands as suits their fancy.

Serious trouble is feared, for many of these men have grown desperate, are almost out of funds and if they do not get settled in time to put in a crop, starvation will drive them back to their old homes.

LEFT WASHINGTON.

Ex-President Harrison Goes to Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Ex-President Harrison and party left for Indianapolis at 4:05 this evening on a special train over the Baltimore & Potomac. He was accompanied to the depot by the members of his late cabinet. The train will lay over at Pittsburg until 12:05 Monday morning.

CUBAN TROUBLES.

Preparing to Strike for Their Country's Freedom.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 6.—Gen. Jose Martin, a Cuban leader, arrived from Tampa, where he has been collecting funds and arousing his countrymen to strike now for the freedom of Cuba. It is believed that he will accompany an expedition of patriots who have been trying to elude the United States authorities.

A Tennessee Fued.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Mar. 6.—A desperate fight occurred at Whitehall between the Morrison and Ross families. Knives were freely used and Ray and Taylor Morrison and Will Ross were literally cut to pieces.

A Collector Resigns.

NEW YORK, March. 6.—Collector of the Port Hendricks to-day sent his resignation to President Cleveland.

Death of Rev. Grady.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—Rev. P. G. Grady, vicar-general of this diocese, died this morning.

Big Deals in Farm Lands.

Friday, through the agency of Bailey & Baldwin, Samuel Adams sold his farm, consisting of 206 acres, near Dresden, for \$6,590. They also sold for Major A. P. Morey to Mr. Wolfe 530 acres, known as the Boase Garten farm, five miles southwest of Lamonte; consideration, \$17,000.

Articles of Incorporation.

Certificate of incorporation of the Bank of Commerce, of Sedalia, was received from the secretary of state Saturday and filed for record in the office of County Recorder Pilkington. The instrument was dated March 4th, a memorable day and Adam Ittel, John J. Yeater and L. H. Durley named as the incorporators. The capital is named at \$100,000.

WANTS HIS BOY TAUGHT TRUTH.

A Parent's Plea to the Superintendent of a Sunday School.

From the New York Times.

"Can you tell me," asked a New York lawyer who lives in Brooklyn, "who writes the stories that are printed in the little papers that my boy brings home from Sunday school?"

"Well, no," answered the superintendent, "but I think they are beautifully written, don't you? Each one, seems to me, contains a valuable spiritual thought."

"Spiritual rubbish!" exclaimed the lawyer.

The superintendent had never been so astonished in all his life.

"What's that, what's that?" he demanded when he had fully persuaded himself that he had not been dreaming and that a real live man had actually characterized as "rubbish" that literature which he had accustomed himself to esteem so highly.

"I mean it," said the lawyer, whose blood was up. "Now, last Sunday my little boy came home with this paper and got his mother to read him this story headed 'Frank's Victory—A True Story.' To start with, it's not a true story; no man of judgment would accept it as true. That's my first objection to it. In the second place, it's an absurd story with an outrageous moral. I don't want falsehoods palmed off on my child for true stories, and I don't want him misled by goody-goody, namby-pamby drivel."

"The story is that 'Frankie,' although able to thrash 'Joe,' wouldn't do it. He hadn't done anything to justify Joe's resentment; nevertheless he just stood still and let Joe batter his face until it was all bruised and bleeding. 'I never,' says the story teller, 'will forget the sight.'"

"Why on earth didn't you fight him?" one of the boys asks of 'Frankie,' and 'Frankie' answers, 'I am trying to be a Christian and I don't think it is right to fight,' and this sentiment the story teller applauds."

"And don't you applaud it?" asked the superintendent.

"Certainly I do," answered the lawyer, "but I don't see what it has to do with the case. I think that such behavior as 'Frankie' is credited with would be miserable in real life."

"Suppose a case. Suppose that my older boy comes home with his face all cut up and bleeding."

"What's the matter?" I ask.

"A boy did it," he answers.

"How big a boy?"

"Not quite so big as myself."

"What did you let him do it for?"

"I'm trying to be a christian, papa," answers my son in the words of the good boy in the story, 'and I don't think it's right to fight.'"

"Now, what do you suppose I'd say to that? Think I'd kiss my son and tell him how proud I was of him? No, sir. I'd give him some good advice."

"You could have whipped that boy, couldn't you?" I'd ask him.

"He'd say 'Yes,' of course."

"Couldn't you have thrown him to the ground and held him there?"

"He'd say 'Yes' to that, too."

"But you didn't do anything. You just stood still and let him punch you until he was tired. And you did it because you thought you wouldn't be a christian if you defended yourself. Now, my dear boy, let me tell you something:

"It's not incumbent upon any christian to allow another person to pound him. Don't fight, but always defend yourself. When another boy tries this thing on you, put him on his back and sit down on him and go to whittling or whistling, and keep at it until he says he will behave himself."

"But," protested the superintendent, "it's pretty dangerous business giving a boy license like that. Give him an inch and he'll take an ell."

"There's where you are off again," answered the lawyer. "I don't believe in mysteries with children. I tell my boy that it is brutal to fight; at the same time I tell him that it's manly to defend himself. If he hasn't judgment enough to discriminate between the two things, he's stupid, a good deal stupider than the average boy."

"No, sir, what I want my boy taught is truth. I don't want his Sunday-school superintendent nor anybody else to assume that he is weak-minded and that the proper thing is to stuff him full of false and misleading notions. Give him the truth."

"I think the fault with some of you Sunday-school people is that you under-estimate the intelligence of your pupils."

A Pride of Pettis County.

N. H. Gentry yesterday shipped a fine 500 pound sow to F. O. Lash, of Bloomington, Ill. Mr. Gentry's reputation as a breeder of fine hogs has extended throughout the country.

Spring Styles Spring Slippers and Oxfords —AT— Reduced Prices!! For This Week.

All \$2.50 Slippers, including all desirable lasts in patent leather tipped and patent leather trimmed goods, made in the Prince Alberts and Oxfords with Opera and Philadelphia toe, all will go this week at the low price of \$1.99.

Another Lot,

Including one-half dozen or more different styles, would be cheap at \$2.00 to \$2.25, will sell this week at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Other goods at \$1.00 worth \$1.50.

A few styles left in Gentlemen's Congress Calf shoes at \$2.00 worth \$2.50.

Many other bargains in shoes.

Ladies' light weight Jersey Knit Vest 7½c each, worth 10c, other vests at 10c, worth 15c; fine 50c goods at only 25c.

A few pieces of ladies' Muslin Underwear left, to be closed out at about one-half what they are worth.

This week 15c, 20c, 30c, 50c and \$1 will buy you more Embroidery than you can buy for double the money elsewhere.

A lot of gentlemen's 4-ply Linen Collars, in all sizes, at 5c each, worth 15c.

Celluloid Collars at 10c.

Cuffs at 18c, worth just double.

HERE AND THERE.

Pins 1c Paper.

Best Brass Pins 4c Paper.

Turkey Red Embroidery Cotton, 3 spools 5c.

Bone center steel Crochet Hook, 4c.

Corset and Corset Waists at very low prices.

Everything in the line of Tin and Granite Ware at low prices.

N. D. CHASE, THE "RACKET," 313 Ohio St. 313.

A STRANGE STORY.

A Mexico Man After a Long Absence Returns to Pay Debts.

Sixteen years ago, says a special from Mexico, Mo., Theodore R. Shock left Audrian county for parts unknown. He was overwhelmingly in debt and believing that he would never be able to meet his obligations he left the state and his debts behind. He also took with him his niece. This created a great sensation, as the Shock family was then and is to-day one of the most prominent in the country. His brothers, four or five in number, enraged at his conduct, determined to hunt him down and bring him back. They tracked him to the Missouri river and there lost all trace of him. For several years thereafter they ran down every clue, no matter how slight that presented itself, but they never succeeded in locating him.

A short time after his departure suits for various sums were filed against him and in every instance a judgment was obtained.

Yesterday a travel stained stranger, bronzed by a southern sun, came to Mexico. It was Theodore R. Shock. He employed a lawyer, called on Circuit Clerk Ben C. Johnson and proposed to pay off the judgments, aggregating several thousand dollars. As fast as these papers, all of them yellow with age, were passed upon by the attorney, Shock would pay them off. All of his pockets seemed to be filled with money. He asked no questions and would answer none. When the last judgment was satisfied he departed as quietly as he came and no one knew that he was here till he had gone. Shock's home is believed to be in South America.

One of Her Hardest Workers.

Mayor E. W. Stevens' business building, the "Alamo," corner of Third and Osage, is rapidly putting on a new appearance. When completed it will make a desirable business corner. There will be seven store rooms below and fourteen office rooms above. Mayor Stevens is jubilant over Sedalia's prospects and views her progress during his administration with a high degree of satisfaction. Said he: "The city's growth during the coming summer and fall will be marvelous."

From the Springfield Democrat.

The Missouri Pacific railway may join hands with our new northern railway if wants to, but we must have the new railway just the same.

THE SONG OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

From the New York Sun.

Three times three are sixty-six,
Straw's not needed for making bricks,
Crops depend on politics:
And the people's party know it!

Plow and hoe are both played out,
The way to farm is to run about
To P. P. meetings, and storm and pout:
And the people's party know it!

Why should the farmer delve and ditch?
Why should the farmer's wife darn and stitch?
The government can make em rich:
And the people's party know it!

When we've kicked the plutocrats down stairs,
And purged Wall street of its bulls and bears,
We're all agoin' to be millionaires:
And the people's party know it!

Away with the infamous mortgagee,
No more we'll be flouted by such as he,
Uncle Sam pays for all, d'ye see?
And the people's party know it!

O, this will be a glorious land,
When things are done as we have planned;
And we'll have prosperity fresh and canned:
And the people's party know it!

The leaves of the trees will be dollar notes,
There will be diamond rings round the heads of oats,
And silver tips on the horns of goats:
And the people's party know it!

The cheese'll be silver the butter'll be gold,
The streams'll run whiskey, hot and cold,
And mugwumps will forget to scold;
And the people's party know it!

The 6th ult.'ll be the 16th prox.
The girls will cease to think of frocks,
Jerry Simpson's feet be sheathed in socks:
And the people's party know it!

So hurrah, hurrah, for the great P. P.!

1=7 and 0=3.
A is B and X is Z;
And the people's party know it!

The Naughty Wind.

From the Kansas City Journal.
Soon through the statesman's whiskers
The wind will cease to sport;
Then with the festive hoop skirt
'Twill caper and cavort.

Special attention to the repairing of fine watches and guns, sewing machines, bicycles, lawn mowers, fitting locks and keys, filing saws, etc.

Having purchased Joseph Rowe's stock of second hand goods, am now prepared to wait on all my friends and the public in general with a

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114 EAST MAIN ST.

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(Successor to Joseph Rowe.)

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CHOLERA COMING.

A St. Louis exchange has the following words of warning which should be read by every American citizen:

"Warnings multiply of the threatened calamity of the coming summer. Cholera is spreading in spite of the wintry weather in several sections of Russia, and though there is manifestly a concerted movement on the part of the European authorities and the agents of the Transatlantic steamship lines, aided and abetted by the managers of the World's Fair, to keep all news of the prevalence of the terrible scourge from reaching this country, for reasons that are obvious, the progress of the awful pestilence is so steady and increasing in gait that it is absolutely impossible to longer attempt to suppress information pertaining to it.

The latest reports indicate that new cases daily are occurring in the district of Kanenspodsk, one of the coldest regions in Russia. Some hopes are entertained that the Dresden conference which is to meet in a few days will result in practical measures that will keep the great scourge in at least partial control. The main object, however, seems to be to devise a plan for preventing the spread of the epidemic without restricting trade. If the motives for calling the conference are really more commercial than sanitary it will result in more harm than good. The medical men of Europe were never so unanimous in their prophecies of threatened evil as in this matter of a cholera epidemic during the coming summer.

Altogether the prospect for us on this side is little less than appalling. The great tide of European travel which will set in toward our shores soon after the opening of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago will be the greatest in history. It will be practically impossible to prevent the bringing of the dreaded cholera germs on each of the scores of ships competing for the World's Fair travel, and it can, therefore, be reasonably predicted that the scourge will not only get a start in this country early in the summer, but also that it will spread from one end of the continent to the other unless the most rigid quarantine regulations are devised and enforced."

In view of this immediate danger there is but one thing to do, and that is for the citizens of every town and village in the land to insist upon the enforcement of the most rigid sanitary measures.

Urge and encourage the authorities to take adequate measures to meet the danger, and then co-operate with them in their effort to bring about a condition least favorable to the spread of the disease.

Sedalia has a particularly strong reason to urge her forward to the adoption of even extraordinary measures to ward off the dreaded disease.

Just at this time a season of rapid and substantial growth is opening before the Queen City. An epidemic would stop this development temporarily and, in addition to the loss of life involved, would cause serious pecuniary loss.

So that every reason of humanity

and self interest demands that the work of cleaning the city should be done thoroughly and systematically.

THE Cherokee Strip bill has passed and it is hoped that the Strip will be formally and legally opened in April. A great area will then become available for homes of white people, says the Kansas City Star. The land will not be free, it will be sold by the government for a fixed price per acre. It will be sold on what may be considered easy terms; but, nevertheless, it will be sold. It is expected that the government will receive back again the great price which it pays the Cherokees for their interest in the Strip. Those who have listened to the cry of "homes for the homeless," and who have perhaps worked themselves up to a high pitch of enthusiasm under some sort of belief that they are to receive "free homes," should remember that "free" homes are not offered—only cheap homes. Indeed, "free homes" have never been granted by the United States. Experts, those familiar with the workings of the United States land offices, estimate that \$3 an acre has gone into the United States treasury for every acre of every homestead to which title has been perfected, say in Kansas. As good a thing as a home and 160 acres of land is not obtainable for nothing in the United States or any other country. To obtain possession of so valuable a consideration requires money and the expenditure of time and labor, and men should not deceive themselves or others. It is to be hoped that the Cherokee Strip will be occupied, not by a sudden rush of boomers, speculators, nomads, but by actual settlers who take the land with the intention of keeping it, to "have and hold" as the old phrase goes. It is thus that the wisdom of the great purchase will be justified.

ONE of the narrowest displays of sentiment that an official could well present is that shown by the custodian of the statutory hall at the national capital, says the Detroit Free Press, who objects to the placing there of a statue of Father Marquette, because the distinguished explorer and missionary was not a naturalized citizen of the United States. Such a ruling would exclude Christopher Columbus, who failed to take out papers and whose deeds are embazoned in bronze on the great doors of the hall. Marquette led the van of civilization into the field of some of its greatest achievements and the honor due his memory should not be prevented by the prejudice of a pig-headed official.

It seems to be the settled conviction that members of the general assembly have accepted railroad passes contrary to law. It seems to be equally certain that the charge cannot be, or will not be, proven with sufficient directness to result in the expulsion of the offending members. This state of affairs is discreditable and injurious to the interests of the state, and the law which is thus violated should be either enforced or repealed. It is disgraceful that men elected to make the laws of Missouri are strongly suspected of themselves violating a solemn provision of the constitution they have sworn to obey.

JUDGE GRESHAM has announced that he is a democrat and intends to surround himself with democrats. Doubtless the Judge is sincere, but how long is it liable to last? What assurance have we that he won't be casting amorous glances toward the next populist national convention or trying to capture a republican presidential nomination? It would be wrong to accuse the secretary of state of being of a vacillating nature, but he certainly does wobble about some.

LEONARD BROS., of Saline county, have just received in the United States Supreme court a judgment for \$50,000 and interest against the New York, Lake Erie & Western railway company for damages to imported cattle. Estill & Elliott, of Howard county, were given judgment for \$15,000 and interest. The whole judgment and costs will amount to \$90,000.

STRIKES are always costly and generally unsatisfactory. They in-

jure the general business of the country fully as much as they do the parties directly interested, and it is sincerely to be hoped that there will be none of these troubles during the coming season.

If the law against the acceptance of free passes on the part of members of the legislature cannot be enforced it should be repealed. A law that is violated so frequently as to become a dead letter is a weight to sink other laws into disrepute.

CIVIL service reform that is calculated and intended to improve the public service is a good thing but the civil service which is designed to keep the "ins" in and the "outs" out, is nothing more nor less than a humbug.

THE work of the new federal administration is being retarded by the great number of visitors who are anxious to the a democratic government at work.

WHEN the present general assembly expires it will be found that a great deal of good wheat has been separated from an immense amount of chaff.

THE Republic thinks Senator Cockrell will be made chairman of the senate committee on appropriations.

MARSHALL is going to have a city hall and Dick Horne is still preaching the gospel of paved streets.

A Fruit Diet.

From the New York Ledger.

It is all very well to talk about putting people on a fruit diet, but this, like most other ideas, is susceptible of serious abuse. There are many persons who cannot eat fruit without causing serious gastric irritation. Oranges disagree with numbers of persons; strawberries are poison to other. One lady finds it impossible to eat apple sauce without an attack of indigestion; others find all juicy fruits disagreeing with them; yet others cannot eat fruit that has small seeds, such as raspberries or blackberries. Peaches distress many people; lettuce has an unpleasant effect in some instances; and others find it almost out of the question to make a meal of any form of fruit or vegetable exclusively without the keenest distress.

It may be said, of course, that this is not right. Granting this to be true, what is one going to do about it? It is better to use the utmost care in abstaining from dishes that disagree, even though to eat them would be strictly hygienic. In this, as well as most of the other things in life, there is nothing quite so valuable as good common sense. After a time one may gradually grow into the use of such things; but because rules of health and the advocates of a fruit and vegetable diet approve of these things, one must not imagine that wisdom dictates partaking of food that disagrees with one.

The Time Umbrella.

From the St. Louis Republic.

The "time umbrella" is provided with a tiny alarm clock, half concealed in the handle, called the "katydid alarm," from its shrill and piercing noise, not unlike the song of that insect. The owner, before making a call, fixes the limit of his stay on the dial and places the umbrella in the hall rack. As soon as the first note is heard he departs—and, of course, does not forget his umbrella.

For careless persons who do not forget umbrellas, it is a happy thought. A proper young man paying attention to a young lady, upon arriving at her home early in the evening, is supposed to take his umbrella to her father to have the period of his stay fixed on the dial.

If You Would Live.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

If your name is to live at all, it is so much more to have it live in people's hearts than only in their brains. I don't know that one's eyes fill with tears when he thinks of the famous inventor of logarithms, but a song of Burns' or a hymn of Charles Wesley's goes straight to your heart, and you can't help loving both of them, sinner as well as saint. The works of other men live, but their personality dies out of their labors; the poet who re-produces himself in his creation, as no other artist does or even can, goes down to posterity with all his personality blended with whatever is unperishable in his song.

Horticultural Meeting Postponed.

The meeting of Pettis county horticulturalists that was announced to take place at Green Ridge on Wednesday, March 8, is unavoidably postponed until Wednesday, March 15.

UNCLE SAM'S SERVICE

A Chance for Young Men to Enter the Army—Facts Regarding the Service.

Lieutenant John H. Parker, 13th infantry, arrived in town the morning of the 3rd inst. from Nevada, Mo., followed in the evening by Sergeant Frank Fields, Corporal Ulysses G. Worrirow and Private Christ A. Brown, members of his recruiting party. This party are on special recruiting service, their recruiting being done for the 13th regiment of United States infantry. In Nevada the tour of duty of this party was attended with a good success, they having enlisted fourteen men, who are now working for the best task master they can possibly find, (Uncle Sam) and will see no more of Missouri for a year or two. Young men will find that two or three years or even five years with the United States regular army will do much toward developing both the character and the physique of the man. The character is developed by the amount of necessary self-restraint a man is obliged to exercise in order to conform to the discipline and the physique is developed by the rigid course of calisthenic exercises the recruit is obliged to follow for the first two or three months of service as well as by the regular hours kept.

The United States service is a fine place for a man to obtain a good education, each post having from one to four excellent teachers whose duty it is to teach their more unfortunate comrades. Young men who have a good education, and who desire to follow the profession of arms cannot do better than to enlist and obtain their promotion. This may be gained by anyone, who, after two years of service, passes an examination held by a board of officers appointed for the purpose of examining applicants for promotion. The duties of a soldier are in no wise irksome. He is obliged to do guard duty, which duty falls to each man in his turn and occurs once in about eight to ten days. The tour of guard duty is twenty-four hours and each guard is divided into three reliefs, each of which reliefs takes its duty for two hours and being succeeded by the next relief and so continued until the twenty-four hours are passed. The soldier also has fatigue duty to do. This occurs about once in five to six days and consists chiefly in policing the garrison, and supplying the companies with fuel etc. Besides this the soldier has his turn at company duty sweeping barracks, assisting in the kitchen, etc. Altogether the soldier may count on four days out of the seven in which he will have nothing to do except to answer the morning and evening roll call and to drill, if there be drill. The amusements of the soldier are well looked after. At each post there is a post exchange at which the soldier is allowed to purchase cigars, tobacco, lunches and soft drinks at a merely nominal price, where billiards and pool cost five cents per game no matter how great the number of cues in play. The profits of this exchange are distributed among the different organizations at a post and used for purchasing for the company mess such articles of food as are not furnished by the subsistent department. At each post is a library of assorted books, containing also the leading newspapers of all the large cities of our land, all the leading caricature journals and periodicals. These libraries are open to the enlisted men at all hours. Besides these, each company has its own literary association, in which each soldier may obtain a fund of news and knowledge. Each post has its dramatic company and its minstrel troupe, and a play is on the boards about once a fortnight and a hop or ball about once a week. Base ball is a favorite game with the soldier, and at some posts it is a common thing to have a game each day, either with a home club or with visiting clubs from other posts. In most of the frontier posts there is good hunting, and many of the boys get leave of absence for ten days or two weeks, and a glorious hunting tour is the result, along the creeks and streams where deer and turkey abound. There is that in the life of a soldier which seems to bind them more closely together than any other occupation. This feeling of esprit de corps is recognized by all who have ever served in any branch of service, and is so strong that it creates a feeling of intimacy between those who were erstwhile strangers.

Of the recruiting party on duty here, two, Sergeant Fields and Corporal Worrirow, are candidates for promotion and expect soon to be ordered before a preliminary examining board. The party has its office in room 28, Dempsey building, city, where they may be found daily from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m., and any one of them will be glad to furnish any further information.

WILL ISSUE BONDS.

IT IS SAID SECRETARY CARLISLE HAS SO DECIDED.

GOLD RESERVE MUST NOT BE USED.

He Will Hold Off as Long as Possible, However—An Extra Session of Congress Probable in the Fall—Senator Martin Calls on the President—Other Late Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There is the keenest interest manifested in the prospective course of Secretary Carlisle on the question of preserving the gold reserve. Telegrams from Chicago and New York poured in upon him yesterday, seeking to learn his intentions, but to all such messages and to many personal inquiries from local bankers and financial men from different Eastern cities, he replied that he could not at present state his intentions.

The subject was discussed at the cabinet meeting. A high treasury official said: "The ground was gone over in all its details, and the president and Secretary Carlisle declared that the \$100,000,000 reserve must be protected. It can, therefore, be safely stated, I think, that if the reserve is touched an issue of bonds will follow. But the issue will not be made until all of the surplus gold is exhausted and the reserve slightly entrenched upon. It is impossible to say how far away that time is. The receipts up to noon shows a good increase in the free gold. It was thought to be below \$2,000,000, but it is now over that amount.

"It is the policy of the secretary to delay an issue as long as possible, and every expedient will be resorted to to put off the hour in the hope that the situation may change. Senator Teller stated one day last week that a Denver bank had \$1,000,000 in gold that it would exchange for silver or greenbacks. Secretary Foster refused the offer, however, because it would cost \$150 to bring the gold here, and that would, he argued, be tantamount to putting gold at a premium. Some thought the offer merely a bluff, but Secretary Carlisle has determined to call it, and has wired an acceptance of the offer. Some think it probable that a few Democratic bankers may offer to assist him by exchanging gold for greenbacks, though the bankers generally, after advancing \$6,000,000 to Foster, positively declined to make any more exchanges.

"Do you believe that bonds will be ultimately issued?"

"I do. Expedients may postpone the issue, but it must be made if the reserve is to be protected. Just what day, whether this week or next, it is impossible to say.

"The president and cabinet are agreed that the earliest possible repeal of the Sherman act is both desirable and necessary for the party's welfare. They fear, however, that a majority for the repeal could not be secured at present in either house of congress, and a failure might have a disastrous effect; hence it is thought the better course is the assembling of congress early in the fall, in order that public opinion, which is evidently turning, may exercise its influence in the meantime upon senators and representatives."

IT WAS VISITING DAY.

All the New Ministers Kept Busy Receiving Numerous Callers.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Yesterday the new secretary of the treasury got a taste of the wiles and persistence of office-seekers. His room was fairly filled with callers. Mr. Carlisle's mail was so large that it was taken to the appointment room in a great basket. It measured several bushels and nearly all of the letters were applications and endorsements for office. Five additional clerks have been detailed for work in the appointment division to assist in keeping up the work.

Secretary Lamont assumed charge of the war department yesterday. He devoted an hour to receiving the public and personal friends. Secretary Herbert made no effort to transact business, but devoted his time to the reception of visitors.

The secretary of the interior's office was crowded all the morning by senators and representatives, who called to pay their respects, or to present for his consideration the name of some candidate for official position.

The state department seemed to be the most attractive place and Secretary Gresham was flooded with cards. Most of his callers were members of the house and senate who called to pay their respects, and incidentally, of course, put in a word here and there regarding certain consulates and foreign missions.

Postmaster General Bissell arrived at his desk promptly at 9 o'clock. Callers kept up an incessant stream until afternoon. The reception of visitors occupied the greater portion of the time of Secretary Morton and he found little or no time to devote to official matters. Like the other cabinet officers, Attorney General Olney spent most of his time receiving visitors.

Kauai in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Princess Kaiulani and party arrived in Washington yesterday. In the party were the princess, Mr. and Mrs. Davies and Miss Davies and a private secretary. They were driven from the station to the Arlington hotel and immediately repaired to their apartments prepared for them.

Senator Martin Calls on Cleveland. WASHINGTON, March 9.—John Martin called on Cleveland yesterday to urge the appointment of Glick as commissioner of the general land office, and was informed that no appointments would be made until commissions expire.

Says the Treaty Will Be Ratified. WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Paul Neuman, attorney for Queen Liliuokalani, said he believed the treaty of annexation negotiated by the Hawaiian commissioners and Secretary Foster would be amended by the senate and then ratified.

MISSOURI LAWMAKERS.

Work Being Rushed as the Session Near Its Close.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 9.—Mr. Killman's resolution to investigate charges that members of the house were riding on passes came up for consideration yesterday morning. The resolution was referred to the committee on criminal jurisprudence.

The motion to reconsider the passage of the assessor's seal bill failed to pass. Eaton's repeal of the institute bill was defeated by a vote of 37 yeas to 54 nays, after which the committee substitute law in those matters which are supposed to be most defective passed by a large majority, receiving 97 yeas.

It provides that no institute shall continue for a period of time less than two weeks nor more than four weeks, and that no instructor shall receive more than \$100, for his services for the entire term of the institute nor more than \$25 per week.

A bill introduced by Mr. Ward of Stoddard, creating a state board of agriculture, passed. The governor, dean of the agricultural college, and the state superintendent of public schools are made ex officio members of the board. The governor is required to appoint one member of the board from each congressional district. The officers of the board are to be elected by the board, but the secretary and treasurer shall not be appointed members. The secretary receives \$1,200 and the treasurer, \$100 per annum.

In the senate Mr. Hendrickson introduced a resolution fixing March 16 as the final date of adjournment. The resolution was laid over for one week without debate.

Consideration of the bill relating to the federal judiciary was laid over informally.

The bill providing for a state inspection of beer was amended on second reading so as to provide for the inspection of foreign beer offered for sale in this state, and also requiring the inspector and his deputies to be expert chemists. The bill was then referred to the committee on ways and means where it will die a natural death.

Senator Hines' bank bill, requiring a committee of depositors and stockholders of each bank to examine the books and make report upon the condition of the bank examined, and relieving the president and cashier of bank from performing that duty, passed.

The bill appropriating \$250,000 for the construction of a main building in connection with the state university was called up in committee of the whole in the house and engrossed without change of any kind.

FATHER BRADY LAID TO REST.

The Funeral of the Late Vicar General Attended by a Vast Crowd.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 8.—The funeral of the late vicar general, P. H. Brady, was held in the midst of a driving rain. The large church was densely packed with sympathizing priests, associations, sodalities and friends of Father Brady. Bishop Hennessy of Wichita, Kan., commenced the celebration of solemn requiem high mass assisted by Fathers O. J. McDonald as deacon and O. J. S. Hoog of Jefferson City as sub-deacon; Very Rev. H. Muehlisip, V. G., officiated as assistant priest and Father M. S. Brennan of St. Lawrence church was master of ceremonies.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia preached an eloquent sermon, in which he paid affectionate tribute to the character of the beloved father.

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

A Wichita Saloon Keeper Arrested for Killing His Mistress.

WICHITA, Kan., March 9.—Five years ago Mrs. Clara Higginbotham deserted her husband and four small children at Muscatine, Iowa, and eloped with Daniel O'Leary, a saloon keeper. After wandering all over the west from Seattle, Wash., to Miami, Texas, the couple arrived in Wichita two months ago and O'Leary purchased a saloon. Tuesday he beat the woman, and yesterday morning at 5 o'clock she died, with symptoms of poisoning. O'Leary is under arrest, and a post mortem examination and inquest will be held to-day.

It is believed the woman either committed suicide or was poisoned by her paramour.

German Government Exhibit.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 9.—The steamship Pickhuben, from Hamburg, arrived last night with the German government's exhibit for the world's fair. Included in the consignment is the entire exhibit from the Saxon woolen mills.

Lewelling Is Undecided.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 9.—In an interview Governor Lewelling stated that he did not know whether he would call an extra session of the legislature or not.

A SERIOUS FIRE.

The Jacobs Hotel at Carrollton Burned—Many Narrow Escapes.

CARROLLTON, Mo., March 9.—One of the most serious fires that ever visited Carrollton occurred yesterday morning at 2 o'clock when the Jacobs hotel together with its contents was entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown, the entire building being filled with smoke when the discovery was made. The hotel was full of guests, who, together with the landlord and help, barely escaped from the windows, awnings, etc., minus their clothing, trunks and jewelry. W. D. Jacobs, the proprietor, sustained serious injury in jumping from the window of his sleeping room in the second story, his leg being broken. Miss Jennie Barker of Waverly, Mo., a dining room girl, received a serious scalp wound in making her escape from a second story window. A Mr. Cahill, traveling man for the Wellsville tobacco company, was seriously burned about the head, face, arms and hands. The other occupants of the building escaped with less serious wounds.

The fire department confined the flames to the one building, which is a total loss. The Jacobs hotel was a handsome three-story brick, built about eight years ago. The building and contents were insured for \$16,000.

AN OLD TIMER.

THE INTERESTING STORY OF A TUB OF WATER.

The Building in Which Was Given the First Dramatic Performance—Sedalia's Pride.

Reference was made in yesterday's DEMOCRAT to the fact that the old *Bazoo* building, now being torn down, was one of the oldest business houses in the city. Mr. William Latour, in speaking of the building to-day, grew reminiscent and related many interesting incidents in connection with the old structure.

The building was erected in the spring of 1866 by Mr. Tiffin, of Tiffin, Ohio, a relative of Dr. Hull, the latter a prominent figure in the newspaper history of Sedalia. At that time the building was a grand affair, its three stories seeming to almost touch the clouds in comparison with the less pretentious houses around it, and could be seen at quite a distance. The first dramatic performance ever given in the city took place at "Tiffin's Hall," as it was then called, on the evening of October 27, 1866, and the plays were "Temptation," or, the "Irish Emigrant," and "Kiss in the Dark." The performance took place in the third story and was given by the "Thespians," a local dramatic society which had been organized that year by Mr. Latour in the office of Thos. White's lumber yard, located near the spot where Courtney's shoe store now stands. The opening address was made by Col. W. W. S. Snoddy, followed by a recitation from Mr. Latour.

In the summer of 1867, J. C. Downing, of Jefferson City, opened a photograph gallery on the third floor. Mr. Latour, who had returned to the theatrical profession in the spring of 1867, had been induced to again take up photography and it was while in Mr. Downing's gallery that a remarkable incident occurred. The second floor was occupied by the *Sedalia Times*, a republican paper edited by Perry Hawes. The exposed position of the building caused it to shake alarmingly whenever a storm blew across the surrounding prairies in those days and it was during a hot, sultry afternoon in the summer of 1867 that the incident took place.

There were no waterworks in those days and business houses had to carry their supply from wells. In the photograph gallery on that particular day was a tub of water, filled within an inch of the top. The storm struck the building with terrific force and for a few minutes it seemed that the entire building would go crashing to the ground. So much did the building careen that the water in the tub was set in commotion and thrown over the floor on all sides. The printers in the *Times*' office fled terror-stricken from the building. And yet this brick building has withstood the storms of twenty-seven years.

The lower floor for a number of years was put to various uses, such as side shows, billiard hall, grocery store, etc.

Taken to the Nevada Asylum.

Deputy Sheriff Robert Ramsey left for Nevada this morning having in charge Henry Moore, a young man whom the county court ordered to be confined in the asylum. His infirmity has been increasing gradually during the past two years. His family lives north of Beaman.

A Sign of Spring.

All lovers of spring with its wine breath and of the golden summer weather steeped with the musk of flower gardens should put down in their diaries that the redbreast robin has come from the south. The blue bird has been looking over his last year's nest for several days.

Another New Building.

Prosecuting Attorney Louis Hoffman and brother, Charles Hoffman, the East Sedalia grocer, will begin at once the erection of a substantial brick business house at the corner of Fifth and Marvin streets. The building will be a model of its kind and an ornament to the city. Such enterprise speaks volumes for the prosperity and business confidence of East Sedalia business men.

A Big Sale.

Louis Monsees, living six miles east of Sedalia and two miles east of Smithton, had one of his famous sales yesterday which drew one of the largest crowds of any sale that has ever taken place in Pettis county. His stock was all high bred and in good condition and brought good prices. He sold about 200 head of good cattle from 1 to 3 years old, and among them 30 or 40 head of good milch cows, which brought good prices. Also 50 head of horses and mules. Among his horses were

a number of standard bred and registered trotting and saddle horses. There was some spirited bidding on the horses and mules and most of them brought good prices.

There were about 50 pure bred Poland China hogs sold that brought good prices and about 25 head of sheep which sold well.

The sale was well advertised and brought the leading stock men from Pettis and adjoining counties together for the purpose of securing some of Mr. Monsees' fine stock which he always has on hand at these stables. Mr. Monsees deserves great credit for the interest he has manifested in the livestock industry of this county in raising thorough-bred stock and making these semi-annual sales, thus enabling farmers to procure good stock for breeding purposes at reasonable prices. H. D. Smithson, of Kansas City, was the auctioneer and kept the crowd in a good humor the entire day. A. J. Blake, of Coleman's *Rural World*, was on the ground, as was also a representative of the DEMOCRAT, both took a number of new subscribers to their respective papers.

COUNTY COURT.

Jurymen for the Criminal Court Are Drawn—Adjudged Insane—Saloon License Granted.

County court adjourned Tuesday until March 20th. Owing to the absence of Judge John N. Daiby, the presiding judge, the annual settlement of County Collector M. Doherty was not made.

Henry Moore, a young man living near Beaman, was adjudged insane and an order issued for his confinement in the asylum at Nevada.

James Hanley was granted a license to conduct a saloon in the LeGrande building.

The jurymen drawn for the April term of the criminal court are as follows:

Grand jury—V. E. Keller, John W. Lakin, R. C. Kelley, P. H. Longan, B. D. Clark, C. W. Denney, W. H. Anderson, T. H. Callis, A. Farnham, Wm. Courtney, J. H. Looney, D. W. Harrison.

Petit jury—J. H. Cartwright, Pat. Cashman, S. T. Mahan, T. S. Hopkins, John Williams, Geo. Ragan, John Gannady, Wm. Heinaman, Wm. H. Ramsey, W. M. Johns, Jacob Brandt, Chas. Kelk, R. N. Lower, E. B. Gibson, C. M. Ewers, Green McFarland, Alex. Bagby, James McCampbell, H. C. Mowry, John L. Hinton, Wm. Ilgenfritz, W. J. Manker, M. L. Jacobs, H. W. Meuschke.

Spelling Match at Newland.

The Corsair and Locust Grove spelling societies had a contest at Newland last Friday evening that aroused a great deal of rivalry. Four of the second best Corsair spellers challenged the Locust Grove society and won the prize in a ten minute contest. The names of the prize winners are Jacob Broyles, Miss Emma Payne, Golden Payne and Oliver Payne. After the contest Jacob Broyles alone challenged the whole Locust Grove school but not a person responded.

The Tender Grace of the Day.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, Tennyson says: "The tender grace of a day that is dead can never come back to me," but I say that depends on how the weaning has been. The tender grace should not be dead, but only its light turned within. Nature, time and the love of God will bring about the weaning. The friendships then will not be broken when the friends are no more, but the ties will be stronger in spirit than ever they were in the flesh. They will end where they began, with God himself. Tell not the story of your life in sadness, but in joy, and let that glorious melody ring in every heart and govern every life, so that it may always be sunny and bright.

A Prophecy.

Lincoln. I see in the near future a crisis arising that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel, at this point, more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war.

It Was Costly Calico.

Lewis Stevens, the Benton county farmer who was arrested by Officer Bill Drake for stealing a bolt of calico from the front of Wm. Beck & Co.'s store, was taken before Justice Blair this morning and fined \$6 and costs.

A Successful Sale.

The live stock sale of Louis Monsees at his farm near Beaman to-day was attended by all the prominent stockmen of this county. The stock brought fair prices.

A STORY OF WRONG.

BETRAYED AND FALSELY SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Ex-Senator Parberry Secures the Pardon of a Man Who Was Imprisoned.

The DEMOCRAT reproduces from the *Independent*, Helena, Montana, a strange story of how a Hungarian was betrayed by treacherous friends into pleading guilty to a penitentiary offense by which they were enabled to escape to Europe. Ignorance of the English language and an implicit confidence in the loyalty of his supposed friends placed the man behind prison walls. Ex-Senator Parberry, who has many friends in this city and is the brother of Mrs. Dr. A. V. Small, of Nat Parberry, and an uncle of Mrs. Col. John D. Crawford, learning of the case, championed the cause of the unfortunate man and secured his pardon by the governor. The story in detail is as follows:

"Gov. Rickards has granted a pardon to a Hungarian now in the state penitentiary who seems from all the evidence in the case to be the victim of a cruel wrong perpetrated upon him by two of his countrymen, who have now become conscious stricken and made affidavit that they were the means of putting him behind the prison bars. Last September Andrew Miller, the wronged man, was convicted in Meagher county of killing fish in a stream by means of giant powder, and sent to Deer Lodge for one year upon his pleading guilty to the charge. After the trial the two Hungarians who were with him when the fish were killed, and also at the trial, bought tickets for Europe under assumed names. The Hungarian in the penitentiary at Deer Lodge did not know he had been convicted. His alleged friends told him he would be fined and released in a few days. One of them acted as an interpreter before the court and entered the plea of guilty without the consent or knowledge of the accused, to whom the entire proceeding was a blank, he not being able to understand English and relying solely upon his countrymen for advice.

"Ex-Senator Parberry was the first man who became familiar with the true inwardness of the Hungarian's case and has left no stone unturned to right the wrong done the poor man, who does not know yet that he has been pardoned. The affidavits of the wretches who sent Miller to the penitentiary were procured and in these the whole story is told. One of the men confesses that Miller never threw the dynamite into the stream. From the affidavits it appears that Miller and his two alleged friends were near a stream in Meagher county and that one of them had a piece of dynamite about the size of a peanut. With it an explosion was caused in the stream which sent a number of fish to the surface. The man who caused the explosion which killed the fish seems to have become terrified when he found that the act was unlawful. Miller was arrested. The only persons with whom he could communicate were his companions and in them he placed a child-like confidence. He knew he was innocent and had nothing to fear. The sentence of the court, as interpreted to him, was that he would be fined and kept in custody for a few days. Even at this stage of the proceedings he does not seem to have awakened to the truth, so great was his faith in his countrymen whom he knew and the others were strangers whom he could not understand. He was taken to the penitentiary, and as the days went by he began to inquire. Then his version of the story reached Ex-Senator Parberry, who began to investigate with the result that he secured the affidavits of Miller's false friends telling how they had sent their countryman to prison. Gov. Rickards was so strongly impressed with the case as presented by Ex-Senator Parberry that there was no other conclusion for him to arrive at than that an innocent man had been sent to the penitentiary and he granted the pardon subject to the approval of the state board of pardons."

A Definition of a Baby.

A London paper awarded a two-guinea prize for the best definition of a baby. The lady who won the prize sent in this answer:

A tiny feather from the wing of love dropped into the sacred lap of motherhood.

The following are some of the definitions given.

The bachelor's horror, the mother's treasure, and the despot of the most republican household.

The morning caller, noonday crawler, midnight brawler.

The only precious possession that never excites envy.

The latest edition of humanity, of which every couple think they possess the finest copy.

A native of all countries who speaks the language of none.

About twenty-two inches of coo and wiggle, writhe and scream, filled with suction and testing apparatus for milk, and automatic alarm to regulate supply.

A quaint little craft called Innocence, laden with simplicity and love.

A thing we are expected to kiss and look as if we enjoyed it.

A little stranger with a free pass to the heart's best affections.

That which makes home happier, love stronger, patience greater, hands busier, nights longer, days shorter, purses lighter, clothes shabbier, the past forgotten, the future brighter.

SANITATION AND THE POOR.

The Industrious Poor Are the Ones Most to Be Benefited.

Address by William H. Welch, M. D.

The class best worth helping are the industrious, hard working wage earners, struggling to make a decent living, who possess a fair degree of intelligence and preserve their self-respect. Whether many of these shall keep their heads above the water or shall sink to the submerged class depends, I believe, in larger measure upon their sanitary surroundings than is generally supposed. Many of these worthy people live under very unfavorable hygienic conditions which can be remedied. Many are ignorant of the simplest rules of health. They suffer often a gradual physical deterioration not amounting to actual illness. Their minds and characters suffer with the body.

Many of these poor people become intemperate, not usually, as many temperance reformers seem to think, because they deliberately choose to be drunkards, but as a natural result of the circumstances under which they are forced to live. It is useless to appeal to the self-control of these individuals and to leave them breathing a polluted atmosphere in unwholesome houses with scanty and bad food. It has become more and more evident that the great work of charity in the future is to consist, not so much in almsgiving as in efforts to educate the poor, to strengthen their characters, to lift them up physically and mentally and morally. A fundamental part of this uplifting must be an improvement in the sanitary conditions in the abodes of the poor and instruction in domestic hygiene. I have little confidence in the remedial efficacy of measures which do not include this fundamental work.

I believe that the workers in charity organizations who visit the houses of the poor can do much good in carrying to them the simpler lessons in domestic hygiene as to such matters as ventilation, cooking, household cleanliness, etc. They can also make clear the necessity of certain simple precautions, such as boiling the water and the milk, to be exercised at the approach of certain epidemic diseases, such as cholera and typhoid fever. This implies that these workers themselves possess the requisite information.

Sanitary science is less of an intuitive nature than many seem to suppose. Knowledge of it is to be gained by reading good books on the subject, by demonstrations and by lectures, and I venture to suggest that it might be well for this organization to make some provision for its workers in the way of instruction in sanitation. Although my theme has been sanitation among the poor, it is not to be understood that the rich do not also suffer their full share from sins of ignorance and neglect in matters of health.

Look on the Good and Great.

Prof. Swigg.

The youth who has high aspirations must close his eyes to the littleness of an age and save his mind and heart for the vision of goodness and greatness. As artists on their noble studies of nature do not sit down to sketch a malarial bog or some piece of deadness or repulsiveness, but go to where a mountain of pines rises up from a flowery field or to where the smiling ocean lifts the soul toward infinity, thus the youth who hopes to make high use of his stay upon earth must look long and with rapture upon those fields of human life where humanity unfolded itself in more colors than a whole summer time can contain and in a breadth and depth which no ocean equal.

A Good Beginning.

J. R. Stewart & Son, commenced invoicing the stock of goods at Beaman purchased of A. R. Driskill & Co., and in a few days will take charge of the store and will be ready to meet their many friends with a full line of general merchandise. As a starter they have subscribed for the DEMOCRAT.

LOOK TO THE NORTH.

SPRINGFIELD ANXIOUS FOR THE ROAD.

They Want An Independent Line That Will Force the Pacific to Build Also.

The organization of the Springfield & Northern railroad, says the *Leader*, has awakened the lethargic slumbe, which the three Missouri Pacific southern branches have enjoyed for years. The Sedalia and Warsaw branch, the Versailles branch and the Bagnell branch are all aroused and are making overtures to the Springfield and Northern and supplicating it in the frenzy of Caesar when he was buffeting the rude waves of the Tiber, "help me, Casius, or I sink!" Oft and again have our people appealed to the people who control these roads to come to Springfield and enjoy our bounty and hospitality, but they hearkened not and turned a deaf ear to our implorations with the arrogant answer, "We are monarchs of all we survey." They are now confronted with a tangible, living enterprise that will not down at their bidding, but beards the wizard in his den and threatens to invade his fancied safe domain and wrest it from his grasp.

The people of Springfield should strain every nerve to make the Northern scheme a success. Upon that hinges our future welfare. By penetrating the territory between here and the Missouri Pacific we will secure an independent railroad line, and the Missouri Pacific will be forced to extend its branches or surrender the trade. The country through which the Northern road will travel is rich in all that is essential to support a large population. It is varied with rich agricultural lands, watered with numerous streams. Its hills and valleys are underlaid with iron, coal, zinc, lead and other ores, and covered with forests of timber that will furnish profitable traffic for railroads for many years.

To build a railroad by public subscriptions is a difficult undertaking, but Mr. Crandall and his associates know what they are doing and with the aid and co-operation of the people along the proposed line the enterprise will succeed and the dream of Springfield will be realized.

In another article in the same issue the *Leader* says:

There was a representative crowd collected at the court house last night to hear the report of the committee which had been appointed to secure a sufficient amount of money and notes to make up the \$120,000 asked before the contractors and railroad men will throw dirt on the S., S., M. & N. railroad. Saturday was cold and wet, while a deep layer of snow lay on the ground. This state of affairs was not calculated to encourage or stimulate a canvass, and it is probable that the committee did not do much work. Yesterday, however, was pleasant, and it is presumed that the gentlemen hustled around in great style. They were not ready to report last night in spite of their diligent canvass, so they did not attend the meeting.

This morning the various solicitors were again on the warpath inspired by the hopes that they will accomplish the purpose upon which they are bent if untiring energy and zeal can bring it about.

Vard Cockrell.

From the K. C. Times.

Mr. Cockrell, of Texas, a brother of Senator Cockrell of Missouri, is one of the newly elected representatives who have come east to see congress flare up like a candle and go out. He comes from a district out from the old Lanham district, and still big enough for three districts, is something past middle age, and a lawyer of acknowledged ability. He dresses in the unconventional fashion of the breezy uplands of the west, and to all appearances never had a sick day in his life. He resembles his distinguished kinsman in the upper chamber, neither in face nor figure. The Missouri Cockrell is tall and willowy and wears a gray beard that would be as big as Mr. Pepper's if it were a great deal larger.

The Texas Cockrell is not particularly tall, at least he does not seem so, but widens out in a remarkable fashion. Standing in the corridor of the capitol he much resembles the seventh heaven of Mahomet, for the reason that beyond him there is no passing. In case the sergeant-at-arms should ever find it necessary to pick him up and carry him out where the air is cool a derrick and tumbrel will be called into use. He weighed 320 pounds at the close of his congressional race.

Fine, Juicy Oysters.

Fresh oysters, the first of the season, served in all styles at Sicher's cafe. Also for sale by the can.

Love and Murder.

The story of Eugene Aram which Lytton immortalized in a novel and Tom Hood in a poem, has, no doubt, often suggested itself to the student whose theories of the influence of mind culture upon the moral nature were contradicted by the actual occurrences in life. A case has just been brought before the public in which a man of fine literary sensibilities and a dainty idealism, after writing a delicate poem to his wife, cruelly and fiendishly murdered her. There is something horrible and unnatural in the thought that the white temple of the mind in which dwells the sweet purity of intellect could yet be entered by the blood-stained daemon of murder. The case of Carlyle Harris, convicted of murdering his wife, and lying in a dark, narrow cell in the Tombs, in New York City, is a notable instance. The poem is as follows:

MY VANITY FAIR.

Cosily seated before the grate,
My heart's fair choice and I,
Dreamily planning for future days,
Watching the embers die;
And she looked so sweetly proud of her grace
As I tenderly stroked her hair,
With the light of love on her fair young face,
That I called her "my Vanity Fair!"
And I promised her then by the embers' glow
That the years might come with their joys or woes,
And life with its pleasures and care,
But we'd live for each other, my love and I,
Though time with its youth and charms might fly
She'd still be "my Vanity Fair."
Now time has flown and we're old and gray,
We're only waiting from day to day
For a calling from here to there.
We're drifting fast on an ebbing tide
And I hope and dream of the other side
For me—and "my Vanity Fair."

CARLYLE HARRIS.

Carlyle Harris wrote out these verses from memory, leaning on the big desk over which the head keeper presides.

Funeral Reform.

In taking up the discussion of funeral reform, says the *Star*, the Ministers' Alliance of Kansas City has taken up the question which is of much concern to society and which possesses a possible interest for every member of the community. It is gratifying to note that the general sentiment of the clergy is favorable to greater simplicity in the burial of the dead. This seems to be a natural dictate of proper taste which has been somewhat weakened by mistaken practice of unseemly extravagance. There is certainly nothing about the thought of death or the grave to inspire a desire for ostentation. All of the associations of fading mortality are chastening and tend to humble human pride. The heart which is bowed down in the presence of a great sorrow can only be further wounded and sickened by the manifestations of a vain show. The only beauty and harmony which can attach to the burial of the dead is that utter poverty of display which teaches the lesson of man's helplessness in the presence of those awful and mysterious forces which regulate the solemn interests of human life and death. Decency and good order in the conduct of funerals fulfill the highest obligation which the living owe to the dead, and anything more than this is a vain travesty upon the solemnity which surrounds the tomb.

Aside from these considerations of sentiment, which are instinctive in the human soul, there is a practical side to this question which ought to be considered in the interest of the poor. The prevalent extravagance in connection with funerals is a hardship upon persons of limited means and causes them much needless unhappiness. They feel a sense of reproach if their dead are put away with less manifestation of respect than is observed among the wealthy classes. The evil against which the Minister's alliance has very properly recorded its protest, thus not only violates the more refined sensibilities of the heart, but it imposes a positive injury upon a large number of people. A return to simple methods of burial is greatly desired in the interest of economy as well as of good taste, and the clergymen can aid the work materially if they will follow it up. It is evident that the reform must begin with the rich. Starting with them it will not carry with it the suspicion of poverty, which, strangely enough, poor, weak human nature seeks to avoid even in the presence of affliction and death.

To Exchange.

Second hand piano for a good horse.

D. BLOCHER.

The Hoosiers Want the Best.

"The people of this vicinity insist on having Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and do not want any other," says John V. Bishop, Portland Mills, Indiana. That is right. They know it to be superior to any other for colds, and as a preventative and cure for croup, and why should they not insist upon having it? 50 cent bottles for sale by Aug. Fleichman, druggist.

OUT OF A WINDOW.

A MAN FALLS HEADLONG TO THE GROUND.

VERY NARROW ESCAPE.

Pope H. Haley, a Drummer, Tries to Shoot Wm. H. Hogg and Escape.

An unfortunate event occurred at the union depot Saturday afternoon in which one young man came near losing his life by being shot and his assailant threw himself from a window in the second story of the building to the ground below and was seriously injured.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a stranger entered the office of Mr. J. H. Mara, chief clerk to Superintendent H. G. Clark, of the Missouri Pacific, and asked for Mr. W. H. Hogg, also a clerk in the office. The stranger was directed to the department in which Mr. Hogg's desk was located, to which he went at once.

Upon entering, he was recognized by Mr. Hogg as Pope H. Haley, a commercial traveler, who at last accounts had been traveling for a wholesale grocery firm of Kansas City, with his headquarters at Eu-aula, I. Ty. Mr. Haley was under the influence of liquor, and when he asked for a private interview with Mr. Hogg the latter stepped into the hallway and both proceeded to room No. 8, which was vacant and where a conversation would not be interrupted. The moment that both were fully in the room Mr. Haley turned and locked the door. This had much the appearance of a trap, and as Mr. Hogg was wholly without a weapon of defense, the strange action alarmed him. A number of heavy cords are stretched across the room, upon which are hung the cloths from the letter presses. It the northwest corner is a table and near it were two chairs. Both seated themselves and Mr. Haley without hesitancy and in a threatening manner accused Mr. Hogg of having alienated the affections of his wife. Mr. Hogg arose and seated himself upon the table in front of Mr. Haley, scarcely three feet from him, and replied by denying such a charge and forthwith offered to produce letters to vindicate himself. Mr. Haley had gradually worked himself up into a fury and kept slowly pushing his chair farther away from the table. He kept his right hand on the inside of his partly unbuttoned vest as if he had a pain in his side. Mr. Hogg was suspicious that a revolver was concealed therein and watched Haley's movements very closely. Suddenly Mr. Haley sprang to his feet and drew a hammerless 38-calibre self acting revolver of the Foehl & Weeks make.

Mr. Hogg sprang toward him and grasped the desperate man around the waist with both arms. An exciting struggle ensued in which Mr. Haley was thrown to the floor on his back. Mr. Hogg managed to reach the revolver with his left hand and, getting a firm hold, wrenched it away from Mr. Haley. Both now arose to their feet and Mr. Hogg still retaining his grasp upon the muzzle of the pistol, endeavored to beat Mr. Haley off by striking him over the head, but the cords above interfered. The latter warded off the blows and at the first opportunity clinched Mr. Hogg and getting hold of the pistol by the handle attempted to turn the muzzle toward Mr. Hogg's body and fire. The weapon was a hammerless one and gave no opportunity to take hold of the hammer. Mr. Hogg jumped to one side, out of range of the revolver, and succeeded in shaking Mr. Haley away from him. Running to the door he succeeded in unlocking it and immediately turned to prevent being taken unawares by the man who was seeking to take his life.

Mr. Haley evidently thought that Mr. Hogg's retreat was to get an unobstructed opportunity to shoot. He was standing near a north window and without hesitation hurled himself headlong through the window and fell to the frozen ground below, a distance of about twenty-five feet. Mr. Hogg was greatly excited and in agitation fired at the falling man as his heels disappeared over the sill. The bullet buried itself in the window facing near where Mr. Haley had been standing. A number of fellow clerks then rushed into the room, but no assistance was needed and Mr. Hogg returned to his desk.

T. G. Price, manager of the Southern News Co., in the men's waiting room, had his attention

called to the fact that a man, apparently lifeless, was lying on the sidewalk in the rear of the depot. Upon going to the spot, he found Mr. Haley in a pool of blood, limp and bleeding, and with fragments of the broken window pane scattered all around him. He was carried into the waiting room where the services of Drs. W. O. Dunlap and Steckman were secured. A carriage was called and the injured man taken to Riley's hotel. His scalp was terribly lacerated by the glass and it required about three hours' of stitching to close the wounds. One very large gash extended diagonally across the right side of his forehead into the eyebrow and will mark him for life. Dr. Dunlap stated that there had been no fracture of the skull. The injured man complained very much of his right hip. He soon regained consciousness, but refused to make a statement to a DEMOCRAT reporter, asking to be excused until Monday.

He is known to several business men of the city, but is a comparative stranger in the city. His wife is quite well-known in Sedalia, having been a frequent visitor during the presence of the general offices, and is the daughter of Mrs. Ada Crater, a most estimable lady.

W. H. Hogg is one of the most popular and highly respected young gentlemen in the city. He is prominent in society, is a member of the Masonic order and the Elks, and his numerous friends very much regret the unfortunate affair.

A Strange Animal.

Much curiosity has been excited at the residence of Mrs. C. T. Mitchell, No. 421 East Sixth street, by the discovery of a strange animal in the cellar and the failure of those who saw it to tell what it was.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Mitchell had occasion to go down into the cellar one morning and while at work was surprised to see an animal about two and a half feet long, resembling an otter, run behind a number of empty boxes. A search was begun and the animal finally killed. Its fur was very fine and soft and the feet webbed. The body was taken from the cellar and placed in the yard to await the arrival of Mrs. Mitchell's son, but was stolen by a negro and the pelt sold, thus preventing a careful examination. The reporter suggested that the animal was a muskrat, but Mrs. Mitchell claims to be perfectly familiar with the muskrat and says there was but little resemblance between the two. It is a mystery how the animal got into the cellar.

He Wants a Home.

Albert Sewart, a little boy who was taken charge of Friday afternoon by Chief of Police DeLong, tells a sad story of an unhappy life. The little fellow is about 10 years old and claims to have been for two years an inmate of the Orphan Home at Kansas City. Not a great while ago he was taken from that institution by a man named Robert Payne, of Pleasant Hill. The boy left the home of Mr. Payne last Thursday and persuaded a Missouri Pacific engineer to let him ride to Sedalia. The lad was penniless and succeeded in finding a temporary home with Mr. A. S. Hogan, of East Sedalia. He placed the boy in charge of Chief of Police DeLong who in turn took him before Judge Hoy of the probate court, but the county could do nothing in the case. Mr. Hogan will endeavor to find a home for the young fellow.

Good Roads Pay.

The weather is just soft enough and wet enough to bring our dirty country roads to their perfection of discomfort, unsightliness and almost uselessness, Abington Township, Montgomery Co., has just voted to borrow \$80,000 to build itself roads that will not mash every spring. Improved roads have paid wherever they have been tried. The returns upon the investment are immediate in the increased comfort and satisfaction every resident has in the district. Good roads save horses, prolong the lives of all vehicles and leave an open way to market for the heaviest loads on all days of the year. They attract people to the district, especially when near a large city. City people seeking homes in the country always consider the roads and the possibilities of good driving. For these and many other reasons good roads pay.—Philadelphia Press.

A Good Host.

We have heard it stated that a locomotive engineer is a great man to sit at the head of a dinner table, says the Kansas City Mail. His habit of watching the track ahead for obstructions gives him a good quick eye and he naturally sees everything going on around him. With an engineer at the head of a dinner table, no guest will long for more because of a delicacy to ask for it; the engineer's sharp eye will see the obstruction to the guest's happiness.

THE LAST CHANCE.

PRESIDENT CRANDALL TALKS TO THE POINT.

Sedalia and Pettis County Must Act Quickly or They May Lose the North and South Road.

President O. A. Crandall was seen Saturday afternoon just before his departure for Kansas City and asked concerning his recent trip to Springfield.

"The prospects of the road at Springfield are very favorable," said he, "and the people are now engaged in raising \$40,000 for depot and terminal facilities. The corps of engineers is now at work laying off work for the contractors."

"When will the contractors begin their work?" was asked.

"That is the point that should be carefully noted. The contractors are ready but not a thing will be done, not a stone moved, until terminal facilities are secured, the right of way assured and the remainder of the notes subscribed at both Springfield and Sedalia. If these arrangements are made, work will be commenced on or before the 15th of this month. It now rests with the people of Sedalia to say whether or not they shall have the road. The county has not yet been canvassed nor has the city been fully gone over. If the present committee is not sufficient, a citizens' meeting should be held."

"Delay is dangerous; the people do not seem to realize what the north and south road means; the losing of it would undoubtedly teach them."

A DEMOCRAT reporter also learned yesterday that Lon V. Stephens had been negotiating with the people of Springfield for the purpose of diverting the interest taken in the north and south road and allying it with the proposed extension of the Versailles branch of the Missouri Pacific. Letters written from him for this purpose were seen by the reporter's informant. The fact has been stated upon undoubted authority that a survey has been made from Bagnell to Linn Creek with a view of building this line further into the southwest.

A CHARACTER.

Colonel Simon Slocum—Something Sold.

Written for the DEMOCRAT.

"Orthodoxy, My Lord," said Bishop Warburton in a whisper—"orthodoxy is my doxy.—Heterodoxy is that other man's doxy!"

Everybody in Styletown knew Simon Slocum. His origin nobody knew. He came to town, but where from nobody knew. If he had ancestors no one ever found it out.

Being a commercial man, his stock in trade consisted in the odds and ends of cast-off clothing, second-hand everything, and a tongue of great practical ability in all directions.

What made him a colonel nobody knew, for he denied having been born in Kentucky or raised in Missouri.

His name and much of his manner indicated that he was a foreigner, but his make-up and general appearance did not. He was good weight in avoirdupois, over the average height in stature, with an expression of face which seemed to favor the view entertained by everybody on every side of every subject.

As to his talents as manifested by his tongue, some said he should have been a preacher; others thought him born for the bar; while others said they couldn't see why so good an auctioneer shouldn't be both a preacher and a lawyer, for he could say anything on any subject without conscience, creed or reason, and say it eloquently.

He bought and sold everything he could lay his hands on in the way of second-hand goods, with the single exception, he said, "of second-hand coffins."

But the real mystery about Col. Simon was his religion. That seemed to be "nothing to nobody," and would have been the same to everybody, but for the fact that he was as regularly at church as though he "belonged to the meetin' house."

But that only increased the mystery, for he served all alike, Catholic and protestant, Jew and Gentile. At the Episcopal church he could say the prayers like the head boy in the Sunday-school.

At the Presbyterian he could sit as straight and sing as mechanically as though his feet were in predestinated stocks.

When at the Baptist service he was equal to the best mixer that ever graced the pulpit of that "faith and order." At the Methodist meeting he was up and down, on his feet or knees as the order demanded, familiar with the usages as the sexton; and when absent the

"amen corner" looked lonely without him.

Simon was a character—a popular one. A handsome old bachelor with cash. This made him an object of saving grace to all churches, and some female organizations.

At our morning service on Sunday, preceding the annual circus and quarterly circuit court on Monday, Col. Simon put in his appearance in his very best attire.

Our subject for "most candid consideration," was "Orthodoxy versus Heterodoxy." (Please excuse the sermon.) Col. Simon seemed to size up our subject as soon as it struck his ear. We thought we saw it in his look. But alas, it was our own form, and size, and make-up which were really in his eye.

Our definitions, and illustrations, and expositions of orthodoxy and heterodoxy—with the root derivatives of the words, and an analysis of the doctrines upholding each (as was due the profession) and our introduction, divisions, heads, and divisions of heads into ears, eyes, etc., and our figurative and embellished peroration of the sermon, lit up the colonel's face into a picture of enthusiasm! We seemed to know we had won the case and the colonel, and henceforth the religion of the auctioneer was no longer in doubt.

After an inspiring doxology, and a happy benediction, the smiling Simon urged us to call on him at his "business department" early next morning.

Next morning, before even the boys began to gather on the corners to see the circus parade, we put in an appearance at Slocum's bazar. "Ah," said the smiling Simon, "while you were sizing up the orthodox and heterodox yesterday in your best style, I was sizing you up for a coat of the very latest style, Prince Albert cut, best English all wool, worth just \$25. I got it yesterday morning for \$14. You shall have it for the small advance of one dollar on the cost, and it will fit you like the paper on the wall."

Something was sold; but it wasn't that coat. PRO TEM.

Better Late Than Never.

Dr. Sid Conkright has a horse possessed of more than ordinary "horse sense." Last evening Dr. Conkright had occasion to call at the residence of Mrs. Bettie Gentry, north of town. When he started to return to the city he was surprised to find nothing but a bridle where but a short time before he had tied his horse; the animal had slipped the bridle and started for town. After carefully avoiding a number of trees and passing through four gates, the animal drew the buggy onto the highway and started for the city. Passing up Ohio street at a swinging trot, not a thing was broken until near the stable on Fifth, between Ohio and Osage, when the buggy was overturned and demolished. Sid is puzzled to know why such things happen.

STOLE AN OVERCOAT.

E. B. Dillon is Arrested at Boonville Upon the Charge of Theft—Brought Back to Sedalia.

"Nick" Yonker, fireman at the electric light plant, of which Jos. Montgomery is manager, had an overcoat stolen from the plant early Saturday morning.

The attention of Chief of Police DeLong was called to the matter and telegrams were sent to points along the line of the Missouri Pacific and the M., K. & T., asking officers to be on the lookout for the man and the coat. Marshal Talliaferro, of Boonville, arrested a young man answering the description and advised Chief of Police DeLong who brought the prisoner back from Boonville yesterday. The prisoner gave his name as E. B. Dillon and stated that his home is near Philadelphia, Pa. He was on his return from Oklahoma. The coat was upon his back at the time of the arrest.

This morning Dillon was taken before Justice Levens and fined \$10 and costs for having such nimble fingers. Having no money he was sent to jail. Chief of Police DeLong is under many obligations to Train Dispatcher J. A. Davis for courtesies extended.

No Time for Fishing.

Walter Williams, the bright and talented editor of that model paper, the Columbia Herald, was in the city this morning on his way home from a visit to Clinton. The spring-like weather naturally brought up the subject of fishing and Walter was asked if he found time as editor of a weekly paper to follow the streams. His reply was significant and should be pasted in every editor's hat: "I find that to properly conduct a weekly newspaper requires as much of a man's attention and work as it does to edit a daily."

A broken toy which amused the great Napoleon when he was in swaddling clothes, was sold in France recently for \$200.

SAVE A FEW Cents on the Dollar!

A Small Purchase--A Few Cents.

A Large Purchase--A Lot of Cents.

Special Bargains For the Week!

SAVE 12 CENTS!

Best quality Keel Cambrics, ordinarily sold for 7c, will sell 6 yds. for 30 cents.

SAVE 2 CENTS.

12 good Dress Stays, covered, sold for 10c, we sell you for 8 cents.

SAVE 5 CENTS.

1 set best improved Dress Stays, sold ordinarily for 15c, we sell for 10 cents.

SAVE 3 CENTS.

A 100 yds. Spool Silk, black and colored, Gold brand, sold for 10c, we sell for 7c.

SAVE 2 CENTS.

Seamless Dress Shields Stockenet, sold for 10c, we sell for 8c.

Save 6 Cents on Each Yard.

Best Work Silks, good styles, sold for 75c, we sell for 69c.

Save 10 Cents.

20 yds. best Shirting Prints for Boys' Waists, sold for \$1.00, we sell for 90c.

Save 15c on a Dollar Bought.

All the best brands of yard-wide Bleached Muslins, sold for 10c, we sell for 8½c.

Save 3 Cents.

Best 9-4 Bleached Sheetings, sold for 25c everywhere, we sell for 22c.

Save 16 Cents.

Best yard-wide fine Brown Muslin, sold usually for 7c, we sell for 6c.

Save 6 Cents.

Our best 75c Corset, perfect shape and a satisfactory Corset, will sell for 69c.

Save 10 Per Cent.

This Week only all of our CORSETS --no reserve--will be sold this week at a 10 per cent. discount.

48c Corsets at 43c. \$1.00 Corsets at 90c.

\$1.25 Corsets, \$1.12. 1.50 Corsets, \$1.35.

\$1.00 Corset Waist, 85c.

Children's Waist, uniform price, 25c.

Surah Silk Baby Bonnets reduced in

Price.

90c Silk Bonnets now 60c,

\$1.00 Silk Bonnets now 75c.

\$1.25 Silk Bonnets now 85c.

\$1.50 Silk Bonnets now \$1.00.

Big stock of Ladies' fine Shirt Waist,

just received, 75c to \$2.00, perfect fitting.

8 spools for 25c, Merrick's standard six-cord Spool Cotton machine thread.

35, 50 and 75c Black Dress Goods

are the best ever shown for that price, and we ask you to compare them with goods sold for much more money elsewhere.

Every Penny Counts--Save Money by Buying of Us.

H. H. MAREAN,
Headquarters for
Bargains in Dry Goods.
Cor. 4th and Ohio.

THE INAUGURATION.

CLEVELAND INSTALLED AS
CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

INAUGURATED IN A SNOW STORM.

Uncle Sam's Government Transferred
From Republican to Democratic
Hand Without the Slightest Friction—Inaugural Address of
President Cleveland—Senate
Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Grover Cleveland of New York, thrice nominated for president of the United States and twice elected, was to-day,



PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

despite a heavy snow storm, successfully inducted into that high office for his second term, with all appropriate ceremonies and the gathering of a mighty multitude.

The morning opened with a heavy snow, which fell in great, soft flakes, melting as fast as they fell, but which driven by the wind, rendered umbrellas a useless protection. The troops who were to participate in the first part of the proceedings as the escort of the retiring and elected presidents to the capitol presented a wintry appearance, muffled in their snow-covered overcoats, the guns of the artillery protected with tarpaulins and covered with snow.

The concourse in the streets was nearly all under umbrellas and the open stands were shunned while the covered ones were eagerly sought.

Despite the inconveniences, however, the exercises of the day were carried out just as they had been planned, and the countless multitudes were not deterred by the weather from witnessing the most impressive of all American ceremonies.

There are four great leading features of inauguration day—the closing of one congress and the opening of another, the ride of the retiring president and the president-elect, vice-president-elect, with their military escort from the White house to the capitol to lay down and take up the reins of power respectively; the pageant of the retiring procession and review after the ceremonies of inauguration are over, and the inauguration ball at night.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Retiring President Early Active—The Gathering for the Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The household and official work at the White house were up about most of the night. After President-elect and Mrs. Cleveland had said adieu after the dinner, President Harrison returned to his desk and continued the examination of bills sent from the capitol. About midnight the desk was practically clear and, there then being nothing to engage his attention, he said he would take some rest and retired. Messrs. Pruden, Tibbett, Montgomery and Young of the office force remained on duty until 8 a. m.

There was nothing of sufficient importance to demand the attention of the president, but he was awakened and dressed, however, at 5 o'clock, and shortly afterwards the whole household was astir.

The members of the cabinet then began to assemble to accompany their chief to the capitol. It was shortly



VICE PRESIDENT ADLAI E. STEVENSON, after 11 o'clock when President-elect Cleveland and Vice President-elect Stevenson, accompanied by the senate committee on arrangements, entered the executive mansion. They were received by President Harrison in the blue room. Five minutes later the president and his successor reappeared, entering an open carriage, the march of the procession to the capitol began.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee remained at the White house to receive the president and Mrs. Cleveland upon their return from the capitol.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S KISS.

The President-Elect Given a Most Pleasant God Speed on His Way.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The members of the presidential party had arisen unusually early and begun preparation for the day's work. The senate committee on arrangements met in an appearance and were immediately shown to Mr. Cleveland's apartments. Vice President-elect Stevenson also rose early and after breakfast held a reception which was abruptly ended by the arrival of Senator McPherson of the senate committee on arrangements to escort the

vice president-elect to the capitol. At 11 o'clock a fine four-in-hand drew up in front of the Arlington to convey the president and vice president-elect to the capitol. Then ensued a touching scene. The president-elect bowed to the party of officials and personal friends gathered about him and was about to pass through the doorway when Mrs. Cleveland called him back and with disregard for the assembled company threw her arms about her husband and kissed him several times, bidding him "God speed" on his way to take the oath of office.

After remaining at the capitol a quarter of an hour the party drove to the White house. At 11:30 o'clock a long roll was sounded in the little park in front of the White house. It was a significant signal in the events of this day, for it marked the organization of the escort that was to usher out the old and welcome in the new.

There was a wild huzza from 1,000 throats as the carriage bearing the president and president-elect came in sight, preceded by Grand Marshal McMahon and staff. President-elect Cleveland and President Harrison both raised their hats in response to the popular salute, but the only effect was to redouble the enthusiasm of the multitudes. Slowly the first brigade of the escort division in advance of the presidential party started in measured tread up the historic Pennsylvania avenue toward the capitol.

The vice president-elect and the senate committee on arrangements followed in carriages in the rear of the president. Another wild cheer greeted the appearance of Vice President-elect Stevenson and it was repeated with vigor and prolonged with enthusiasm. The members of President Harrison's cabinet, Major General Schofield commanding the army and the senior admiral of the navy followed in the order named and the second brigade escort of the brigade brought up the rear. In this order the president, president-elect and vice president-elect were escorted to the capitol.

The east doors of the senate wing were opened at 10 o'clock to those who were entitled to admission and when the inaugural party arrived the president and president-elect entered the senate wing by the bronze doors in the east front, each accompanied by a member of the committee of arrangements. The president went directly to the president's room and the president-elect to the vice president's room, where they remained until they entered the senate chamber.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER. Arrangements for the Great Event—The Ceremonies and Addresses.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—During the early morning the senate chamber had been arranged for the coming ceremonies. The large red morocco chairs stood in front of the clerk's desk for the use of the president and vice president-elect. In the galleries were the wives of the diplomatic corps and the old and the new cabinet officers.

Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Perry, and the latter's husband, came soon after noon and took seats in the presidential gallery. The wives and daughters and friends of the other senators and representatives filled the other galleries.

The first of the distinguished guests to arrive was the diplomatic corps. They were followed by the supreme court. The senate stood up to receive it as it had done in the case of the diplomatic corps and the chief justices in



SECRETARY OF STATE WALTER Q. GRESHAM OF ILLINOIS.

their black silk judicial robes and accompanied by the marshal and other officials entered and took their seats. The members of the house then came in informally and unannounced.

On entering the senate wing about noon Mr. Harrison walked unattended to the president's room, where he found an abundance of work to keep him busy. In fact, it was of such an amount that three times did it become necessary for venerable Captain Bassett to turn back the hands of the clock. In the meantime Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson had been ushered into the private room of Mr. Morton, where a buffet lunch was served. From here the president and president-elect and inauguration committees proceeded to the senate chamber.

At this time the general spectacle was magnificent. The galleries were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, with a few gentlemen scattered among them. The senators from forty-four states were all in their places.

When the senate clock indicated 11:50, but when the actual time was 12:50, the vice president-elect was announced, and Mr. Stevenson, escorted by Senator McPherson, took his chair to the right of Vice President Morton. Immediately afterwards the president of the United States and his cabinet were announced and President Harrison and the members of his cabinet entered the chamber. Mr. Harrison was escorted to one of the chairs standing in front of the clerk's desk.

Then the president-elect was announced and Mr. Cleveland, escorted by Senator Ransom, took the chair next to Mr. Harrison. His entrance to the chamber was greeted with applause. Vice President Morton then delivered a brief farewell address and administered the oath to his successor.

The special session of the Fifty-third congress was then formally opened with prayer by Chaplain Butler, after which Vice-President Stevenson arose and addressed the senate, saying:

Senators: Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and its dignities, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that the occupants of this chair during the 104 years of our constitutional history have been statesmen eminent alike for their talent and their wireless devotion to

public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the early days of the republic, while Arthur, Hendricks and Morton have at a later period of our history shed luster upon the office of president of the most august deliberative assembly known to man.

I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self confidence, but rather with that of grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than



SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY JOHN G. CARLISLE OF KENTUCKY.

of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members, I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the senate.

As the new vice president, closed his remarks he directed the secretary of the senate to read the proclamation of the president convening the senate in extraordinary session.

Mr. McCool read the proclamation and then the senators newly elected or re-elected, were invited by the vice president to come forward and take oath of office. They did so.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED.

Chief Justice Fuller Performs the Impressive Ceremony—Notables Present.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—As soon as the senate had completed its work usual on inauguration day, the members and all others present arose, after Chief Clerk Johnson had announced the order of the procession, and all moved to the east portico of the capitol in the following order:

The marshal of the District of Columbia and the marshal of the supreme court.

The vice president.

The supreme court.

The sergeant-at-arms of the senate.

The committee on arrangements.

The president and president-elect.

The vice president and the secretary of the senate.

Members of the senate.

Diplomatic corps.

Heads of departments.

The major general of the army commanding.

The admiral of the navy and the officers of the army and navy, who by name have received the thanks of congress.

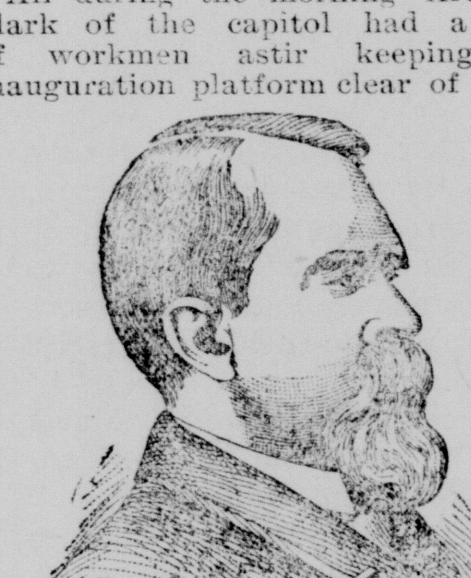
Members of the house of representatives and members-elect.

Governors of the states.

Ex-members of the senate of the United States.

Officers of the senate and house of representatives.

All during the morning Architect Clark of the capitol had a force of workmen astir keeping the inauguration platform clear of snow.



SECRETARY OF THE NAVY HILARY A. HERBERT OF ALABAMA.

At the front of the stand an enclosure about twenty feet square had been created by the erection of a low railing covered with flags for the accommodation of the president and president-elect, the chief justice of the supreme court, whose duty it is to swear in the new president, and a few other persons of official or social prominence during the performance of the ceremonies.

Thousands of people had gathered about the entrance to the capitol and the stand and when the distinguished party appeared mighty cheers arose. After a few ceremonies usual to the day had been completed, Chief Justice Fuller, holding in his hand the Bible on which Mr. Cleveland was sworn in eight years ago, administered the oath in the usual form and Mr. Cleveland kissed the book reverently and was declared president of the United States.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The National Treasury as Cleveland and Harrison Left It.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A comparison of the condition of the public debt and of the national treasury on the 1st of March, 1889, at the close of the Cleveland administration, and on the 1st of March, 1893, at the close of the Harrison administration—based upon the form of the monthly statement issued at present—makes the following showing:

Interest-bearing debt, March 1, 1889	\$585,034,280.00
March 1, 1893	\$58,106,230.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since March 1, 1893	2,335,305.26
March 1, 1889	2,947,245.26
Debt bearing no interest (legal tenders, fractional currency, etc.) March 1, 1893	375,912,187.37
March 1, 1889	422,340,524.12
Total, March 1, 1893	\$963,251,732.63
Total, March 1, 1889	1,302,598,986.38

Certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury, March 1, 1893	\$1,828,340.00
March 1, 1889	621,550,381.00
Total, March 1, 1893	\$1,565,109,692.63
Total, March 1, 1889	1,726,154,367.38
Cash in treasury, March 1, 1893	2,335,305.26
March 1, 1889	723,665,555.56

Demand liabilities (including \$100,000,000 greenback gold reserve), March 1, 1893	740,194,178.90
March 1, 1889	650,609,127.03
Cash balance or surplus, March 1, 1893	24,128,087.88
March 1, 1889	37,997,428.53

The coin and bullion in the treasury at the two dates, aside from the minor coin, were as follows:

Gold, March 1, 1893	\$217,672,947.94
March 1, 1889	325,456,667.81
Silver, March 1, 1893	472,429,542.08
March 1, 1889	228,662,595.29

Senator Martin Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Senator Martin, Democrat, of Kansas was sworn in as a member of the senate without opposition.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President Cleveland Discusses the Current Issues of the Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—As soon as the thousands gathered about the stand had become quiet, President Cleveland, in measured tones which were heard distinctly by nearly all present, delivered his inaugural address as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and the witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly



POSTMASTER-GENERAL WILSON S. BISSELL OF NEW YORK.

refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government.

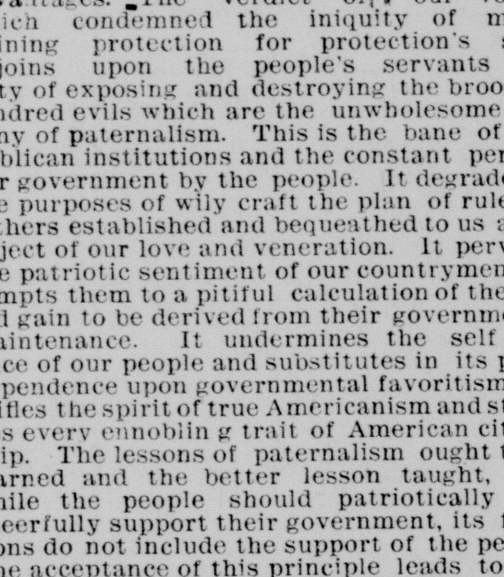
While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor. The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that comes from sudden change. It cannot be doubted that our sumptuous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources, with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to deny with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion and our judgment should be unimpaired by alluring phrases and unweary selfish interests. I am confident that such an



SECRETARY OF WAR DANIEL S. LAMONT OF NEW YORK.

approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, as far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise will be deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster. Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the patent and copyright laws, and the consequent advantages, the verdict of our voters which condemned the iniquity of maintaining protection for protection's sake upon a people's property, servants of duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of Republican institutions and the constant peril of our government by the people. It degrades the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an inheritance, and it perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the so-called gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of American citizenship and every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be learned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a recognition of the rights of the individual in the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a

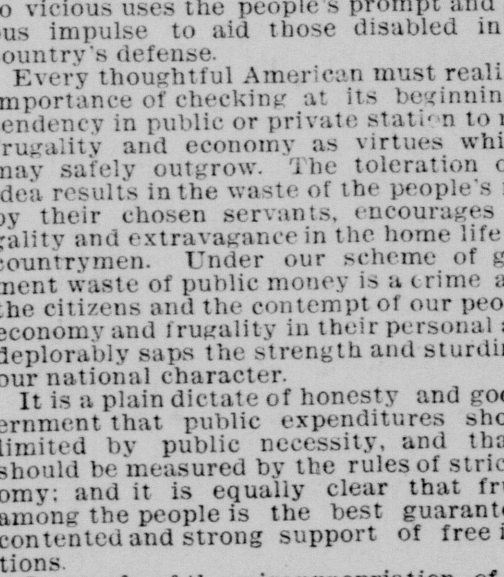


SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE J. STERLING MORTON OF NEBRASKA.

responsibility I assume but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall, to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the state and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative bodies. I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who sincerely devote to their service their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a supreme being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.



SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR HOKE SMITH OF GEORGIA.

challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overruns the bones of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants, encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government waste of public money is a crime against the citizens and the contempt of our people's economy and frugality in their personal affairs, deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that the best guarantee of the people's integrity in their personal affairs, and a contented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of the misappropriation of public money, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity,

are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this impartiality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.



ATTORNEY-GENERAL RICHARD OLNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people be to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our government rests, positively demands that an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people be to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

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SUNDAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

It Was a Day of the Most Quiet Character, Disturbed by But Few Callers.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The first day passed by President and Mrs. Cleveland in the executive mansion was of the most quiet character. The public entrance remained closed, although constantly besieged by visitors whose curiosity prompted them to seek admittance. The various walks through the grounds adjoining the White house were constantly thronged with strangers, who quietly inspected the exterior of the historic building.

The only formal caller at the executive mansion was Judge Gresham. The judge called shortly after midday, paid his respects to the president and remained to luncheon. Soon afterward he returned to his apartments at the Arlington. Later in the afternoon the president and Mrs. Cleveland took a drive in the suburbs, carefully avoiding the crowded thoroughfares so as to prevent any possibility of a demonstration.

Vice President Stevenson spent the day quietly at his hotel. He did not attend the New York avenue church, with which he will become connected, because he desired to be with his daughters, Mary, Julia and Letitia, who started on their return to Bloomington over the Baltimore and Ohio road at 1 o'clock.

M'AUUFFE THE TOUGH.

He Makes a Cowardly Assault on a Man He Refused to Meet.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6.—Jack McAuliffe terminated his St. Louis engagement in a manner not at all creditable to himself. Report has already been made of his failure to make a match with Mike Mooney, a local boxer of some reputation. Shortly after midnight McAuliffe, with his sparring partner, Jimmy Nelson, and Sullivan's partner, Dwyer, sauntered into Tony Faust's. Seeing Mooney there alone McAuliffe went over to him, and, without a warning, smashed him in the face. Another blow followed

GREATSAILORS THEY.

LEADING ACTORS IN THE COMING STRUGGLE.

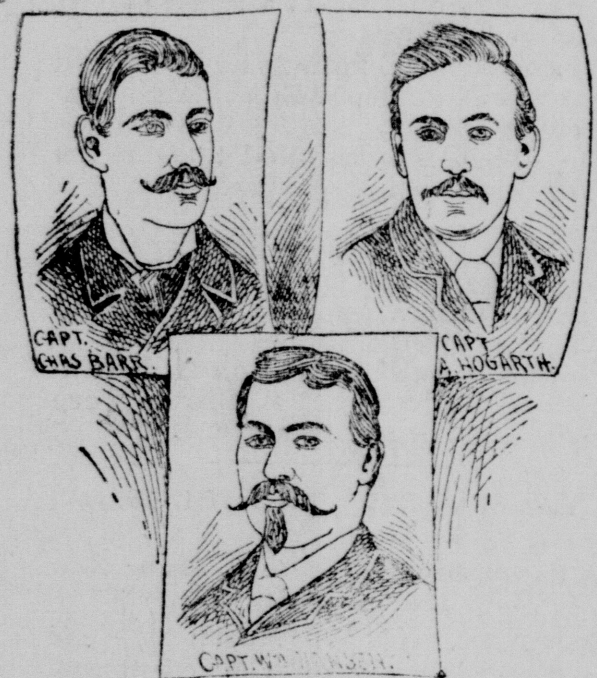
The Men Who Will Sail for the American Cup—Some of Their Notable Performances with Yachts—Master of the Valkyrie.



Eight new 85-foot racing cutters, involving a total expenditure of between \$500,000 and \$800,000, will be launched in this country and Great Britain during the spring. They are designed solely for racing purposes, and when the fact is taken into consideration that a modern racing yacht is usually outbuilt in one season, or, at the most, three seasons, it has the appearance of an enormous sum of money to pay out for a few years' sport. After the designer and builder have done their best the new boat is turned over to her future Captain, who, it is claimed, has equally as much to do with the boat's success or failure as the designer or builder.

Good racing skippers, like good jockeys, are rare, and while there are thousands of men who can sail a yacht, very few know how to race them. Among the past masters in the art of yacht racing who will handle the new yachts in their races on both sides of the Atlantic are the following:

Among the American yachtsmen Hank Haff, who will have charge of Archibald Roger's new Herreshoff cup defender, is considered to be the foremost yacht handler of the day. It was Haff who sailed the Volunteer against the Thistle in their memorable races for the America Cup in 1887. Hank Haff, who was christened Henry, is, by the way, the only native American of any prominence. He was born at Islip, Long Island, sixty-two years ago. He is a typical Yankee in appearance, and stands just a shade under 6 feet. He has a flowing gray beard, which was once sandy, a bluff, hearty manner and honest blue-gray eyes. Like most Long Islanders, he took to the water like a duck, and when quite young was Captain of a coasting vessel. He then drifted into yachting, and for five years had charge of the sloop Fannie. During the first four years of his management the yacht won nine first prizes out of eleven starts. Afterward he was superintendent of the Olympic Club at Bay Shore, and then took to yachting again, sailing on the Mayflower in her trial races and cup contests. Subsequently Gen.



Paine became so greatly impressed with Haff's qualities as a yachtsman that he made him Captain of the Volunteer, and he has been attached to the yacht ever since. Under Haff's handling the Volunteer has lost only one race.

When the late challenge for the American Cup was accepted, Gen. Paine decided that he would not build a defender and generously allowed Mr. Rogers to have Capt. Haff, while the General engaged John Barr for the Volunteer.

Capt. William Hansen, who will have charge of the Morgan-Iselin syndicate cup defender, is every inch a sailor. He was born at Bergen, Norway, in 1847. He fished with his father while a mere boy, and commenced going to sea when 17 years old. Hansen began yachting in August, 1870, in the schooner Alice. The following summer he was in the schooner Josephine, and in 1872 in the schooners Vesta and Sylvia. From the time the Sachem was launched Hansen was her master for three seasons. She was built for a racer, and among her victories are two Goelet cups won in 1881 and 1888. In 1889 Hansen became master of the Burgess yacht Quickstep, one of the fastest schooners in New York waters.

When Royal Phelps Carroll selected Capt. Charles Barr to sail his new Herreshoff 84-footer in her races on the other side of the water it was admitted on every hand that Mr. Carroll had used superior judgment, for Barr is not only familiar with foreign waters, but one of the best skippers that ever handled a tiller. Charles Barr was born at Gourrock, Scotland, on July 11, 1864. He began his career in coasting vessels running to British ports, and also spent several years on large steamers. His first yacht-racing experience was with his brother John on the ten-toner Ulerin. He was connected with the Ulerin for two seasons, and made the rounds of the British Isles in her. He came to this country in the Clara, and took part in all of the races during her first season here. From the Clara he went to the Scotch cutter Shona, and remained with her nearly three seasons, and then commanded the 40-footer Minerva, and while with the latter he made his greatest reputation. For three years he sailed her splendidly, and was only beaten after a score or more of 40-footers had been put against him. He afterward handled the Oweene and

Wasp. Capt. Barr is now a full-fledged Yankee citizen.

Capt. John Barr, the elder brother of Charles Barr, will have command of the Paine cup defender, now building at Boston. John Barr is best known on this side of the water by reason of his sailing the Thistle in her cup races against the Volunteer in 1887. He was also born at Gourrock, and passed his boyhood days on the Clyde, where he built many boats, and soon acquired a reputation of knowing how to handle them. It was on the Ulerin that he first rose into prominence as a yacht handler. He afterward took charge of the Neptune, winning fifteen out of eighteen starts. The Watson 40-rater May was his first large yacht and the manner in which he sailed her added greatly to his reputation. He then handled the Clara, and left her to go to the Thistle. He went home on the Thistle, but returned shortly afterward and took charge of the Clara, which was then owned by Dr. Barron. After two years on the Clara he went to the Cinderella, and then to the Gloria.

Archibald Hogarth of Port Bannatyne, who will command the Scotch



syndicate boat designed by William Fife, Jr., is a Scotchman 28 years old. Nearly all his life has been spent on the water, either in fishing smacks or yachts. He is a native of Ayrshire, although now a resident of the Island of Bute. Notwithstanding the fact that he has never had command of anything larger than a ten-rater, or what would be known in this country as a 40-footer, it is generally conceded on the other side of the Atlantic that Hogarth will acquit himself creditably in his new venture.

William Cranfield, who will have charge of Lord Dunraven's cup challenger, Valkyrie, is a big-bodied and cleanly built Englishman, with a fair face and blonde beard. He has a genial manner, and just the faintest suspicion of a twinkle in his left eye. He comes of a family of sailors, and served his apprenticeship in yachting on board of the 60-ton cutter Nea early in the seventies, under his eldest brother, Lemon, who had another brother, George, as mate. Since that time Cranfield has been on all manner of craft, and did well. For a number of years past he has been in Lord Dunraven's service, having succeeded that fine old Itchen Ferry skipper, Tom Diaper, in the first Valkyrie. Cranfield's sailing of the Watson 40-rater May for John Duncuft, in 1886, brought him into especial prominence. He won some twenty-eight prizes, valued at £1,100, in one season. While he was on the Yarana he won no less than seventy-eight prizes, valued at £3,370, in three years, and in 1891 he won fifteen prizes on the Valkyrie, valued at £900. This was a great feather in his cap, as the Valkyrie had been regarded as a beaten boat until he stepped on board. Since then Cranfield has been regarded as one of the best racing skippers in England.

LILLIAN DURELL.

A Fascinating Actress Who Hails from Cultured Boston.

Lillian Durell was born at Boston, Mass., and is twenty-three years of age. She received her musical and dramatic education in her native city



LILLIAN DURELL.

and her first appearance was in "Patience," since which time she has appeared with Atkinson's Jollities, with which company she also went to Europe. This company, by the way, included Frank Daniels and Jennie Yeamans, now stars. On her return to America Miss Durell starred in a musical absurdity, "Aphrodite," for almost two seasons, meeting with much success. It was in the title role in this work that her splendid voice and uncommon histrionic abilities became so manifest as to suggest a higher plane of development. She accordingly withdrew from public life, and devoted her entire time for several years to persistent study of grand opera. Her studies were directed by Clara Munger. Her debut was in the role of "Mignon," at the Bowdoin Square Theater, Boston, in May last, creating a genuine sensation among the critics and musical people of that city. Miss Durell is extremely slender in physique, her weight not exceeding one hundred and ten pounds and of extreme sensitive organization. She has a voice of beautiful quality, of great compass and remarkable evenness through its whole range.

KANSAS SOLONS.

The Freight Rates Bill Killed—House Worked Nearly All Night.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 9.—By a vote of 62 to 48 the house yesterday morning rejected the senate's substitute for the Greenlee railroad bill. This practically settles all railroad legislation for this session.

The house passed the senate's bill broadening the powers of the state board of health in the event of a threatened visitation of cholera. It appropriates \$25,000 to be used only in case of grave danger.

The house also passed the senate's appellate court bill. It provides for five judges to sit at Kansas City, Wichita and Salina.

The senate yesterday passed the house coal miners' screen bill and it will become a law upon receiving the governor's signature. The passing of the bill is a great victory for the miners, as it provides that they shall be paid for the screen and nut as well as the lump coal. The senate also passed the anti-gold payment bill prohibiting the making of contracts for the payment of obligations in gold.

Another bill has been lost. It seems to have gone clear out of sight. It is what is known as the "valued policy bill," being a measure to compel insurance companies to pay the full face of a policy in case of total loss. It originated in the senate where it was passed, and the record of that body shows that it was messaged to the house. The clerks of that body declare that it never reached them, and thus the responsibility cannot be located.

To repair the loss, the senate sent over a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill, the house amended it with a section prohibiting combinations to put up rates and authorizing the state superintendent of insurance to revoke the license of any company which enters into any such a combination. In this form it was passed and in a few minutes it was messaged back.

The house received the message from the senate announcing the concurrence by that body in the house amendment to the weekly payment of wages bill. The bill now only lacks the signature of the governor to make it a law.

The house yesterday passed a bill giving the people of Geary county the right to decide at an election whether they want the county named Geary or Davis. Four years ago some enthusiastic partisan, fearing the county had been named after Jeff Davis, got a bill through the legislature changing the name to Geary. This has caused endless trouble.

The house was in session nearly all night working upon the miscellaneous appropriation bill and it was long after midnight before it could be agreed upon. It passed the senate bill repealing the law permitting conductors to collect excess fares from passengers without tickets. It receded from the amendment made to the valued policy insurance bill, so that the bill becomes a law. The Australian ballot, which created a spirited debate just before supper, was not taken up again and no action was taken.

EMMET DALTON UP FOR LIFE.

The Notorious Outlaw Arraigned, Sentenced and Sent to Prison in an Hour.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., March 9.—Emmet Dalton, the surviving member of the notorious gang which raided the banks of Coffeyville December 8, 1892, was brought before Judge McCue at 9 o'clock yesterday, charged with murder in the first degree, but, by agreement of counsel on both sides, he pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. He was at once sentenced to the penitentiary for life at hard labor, and by 10 o'clock was on his way thither in charge of the sheriff and three guards.

Strangled by a Burglar.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Mary Montgomery, a domestic in the house of Thomas W. Porter in Pullman, was strangled to death in her room before daylight yesterday after being chloroformed by a burglar, supposed to be a maniac.

President of the Western Union.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A meeting of the board of directors of the Western Union telegraph company yesterday. General Thomas T. Eckert was elected president and general manager of the company.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City.
Prices were quoted as follows: No. 2 hard wheat, 56½¢; No. 3 hard wheat, 55½¢; No. 4 hard wheat, 53½¢; rejected hard wheat, 47½¢; No. 2 red wheat, 64½¢; No. 3 red wheat, 61½¢; No. 4 red wheat, 56½¢.
Prices of corn were the same as yesterday, though there was a firmer feeling among sellers. There were fewer samples than usual on sale. Receipts were 41 cars; a week ago, 37 cars; a year ago, 30 cars. No. 2 mixed corn sold at 33½¢; No. 3 mixed 33½¢; No. 4 mixed, 32¢; No. 2 white, 35¢; No. 3 white, 34½¢; No. 4 white sold at 32½¢. Shippers paid 38¢ Mississippi river and 40¢ Memphis for No. 2 corn; No. 2 white sold at 32¢ river and 40¢ Memphis.
OATS—Were in fair demand at unchanged prices. Receipts to-day were 11 cars, a year ago 13 cars. Cash prices: No. 2 mixed, 28½¢; No. 3 mixed, 28½¢; No. 4 mixed, 28½¢. RYE—Was firm: No. 2 sold at 53¢ river; No. 3 at 51¢; No. 4 nominally, at 48¢. FLAXSEED—Steady, \$1.07; 1.09; according to billing on the basis of pure, small lots 2c less. BRAN—Weak; 63¢; according to billing, 107 lb sacks. HAY—Receipts 13 cars; market firmer. Quotations are: Timothy choice, \$9.50; good, \$8.50; clover mixed, \$6.75 per ton; fancy prairie, \$8; good to choice, \$6.75; common, \$3.50.
Flax, Rye and Barley.
CHICAGO, March 8.—Closing cash prices to-day: Rye—50¢; May, 54¢. Flaxseed—\$1.20; May, \$1.22. Barley—62¢.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 8.—Closing cash price of rye, 53¢. Flax—\$1.19; Castor Beans—\$1.45.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,402; calves, 102; shipped yesterday, 1,482. The market was fairly active and about steady.
Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$4.20 to \$5.15; Texas and Indian steers, \$4; cows and heifers, \$2.10 to \$4.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.15 to \$4.55; mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.55.
Hogs—Receipts, 7,511; shipped yesterday 922. The market was dull and 15 to 20c lower than yesterday's general market. Prices ranged from \$5.50 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs according to quality.
Sheep—Receipts, 1,449; no shipments. The market was steady. The following are representative sales:
No. Wt. Price. No. Wt. Price.
346 5 1.11 65 5 25 118 com mut 75 8 75

Announcements.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce the name of GEO. W. DRISKELL, of Bowling Green township, as a candidate for the office of County School Superintendent, subject to the democratic primary or delegate convention.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce C. B. WHARTON as candidate for county school superintendent subject to the decision of a democratic primary or delegate convention.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce R. M. SCOTTEN a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of public schools, subject to the decision of the democratic party.

CORBETT BLUSHED.

A Young Woman in Kansas City Pours a Handful of Corn Down His Back.

Champion James J. Corbett went on 'change in Kansas City yesterday morning. The pugilist actor arrived on time, says the Times, accompanied by Manager Brady. His entrance was announced by loud cries of "Here he is!" "That's him!" and the crowd surged in his direction, closed in on him, and bore him in a wave of welcome to the desk. Cries of "Speech, Speech!" arose from every part of the room. Secretary Charde introduced the champion, who removed his hat and disclosed that famous pompadour to the gaze of his admirers. He smiled, bowed, begged to be excused from speech making and began:

"Gentlemen, I thank you very much for this reception. I appreciate the honor you do me in thus taking time from your business to welcome me. I have been treated very nicely in Kansas City. I used to be in the grain business in a small way myself out in San Francisco. I was clerk for a grain firm there that failed for \$20,000,000."

Here the champion passed to smile, and a pretty young lady in the gallery leaned over and poured a handful of corn down the back of his neck. Corbett glanced up blushed like a school-girl, and amid the roars of his auditors stepped good naturedly down and out.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded:

W. L. Smith and wife to E. H. Berry, 480 acres in sections 28 and 29, township 48, range 22, for \$6,000.

Melvin Quaintance and wife to M. H. Brown, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 36, township 45, range 23, for \$2,500.

Mrs. A. M. Stafford to Joseph Bradbury, 25 acres in section 28, township 47, range 20; \$160.

James M. Lewis and wife to Charles Parsons, 360 acres in sections 16 and 9, township 47, range 22; \$12,600.

Larkin H. Williams to Maria Pummell, 13 acres in section 26, township 48, range 23; \$200.

Augustus Y. Houston to James H. Ferguson, all of block 9 in Houstonia, and the right of way of 16 feet across the northwest corner of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 33, and about 304 acres in sections 33 and 32, township 48, range 22; \$12,800.

John Goodfellow to Rebecca J. Hatton, lot 1, block 3, in West Broadway addition to Sedalia; \$2,000.

Patrick C. Redding and wife to David Harrison, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 46, range 21. \$3,000.

Susan Shaw to Thomas Terry and R. E. Guthrie, 80 acres in section 26, township 46, range 23. \$1,800.

Ella Conner, by guardian, to Patrick Conner, part of section 15, township 45, range 23; \$1,262.

C. H. Green, jr., and wife to Fannie C. Rowles, 25 feet off of south side of the east half of lot 2, and 25 feet off of west side of east half of lot 1, in block 5, Ritchey's addition; \$85.

Hester A. Garman and husband to W. H. H. McVey, the east half of the southwest quarter and all that part of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, south of the M., K. & T. railway, all in section 36, township 46, range 21; \$8,000.

Cholera in Pennsylvania.

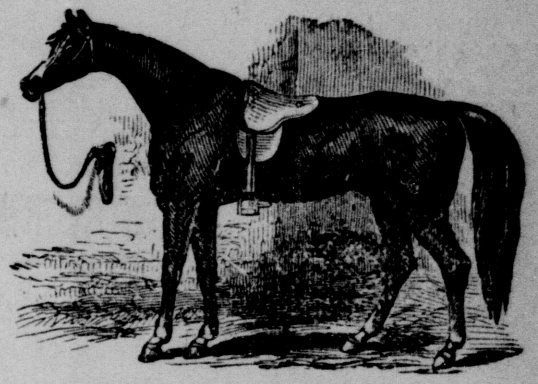
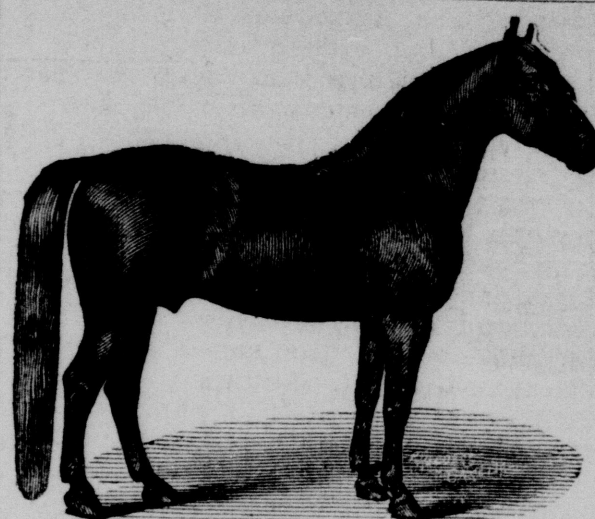
Swickley, Penn.: We had an epidemic of cholera, as our physicians called it, in this place lately and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week, and have since sold nearly a gross. This remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhoea for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine.

P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G.
25 and 50 cents bottles for sale by Aug. Fleichman, druggist.

Ministers of the gospel are requested to call at our drug store and we will give them (free of charge,) one \$2.00 box of "Cactarine," or Extract of Mexican Cactus, which cures Catarrh, Hay Fever and all throat and nasal troubles.

AUG. 1. FLEISCHMANN.

PUBLIC SALE!



To make room for a large number of Western Cattle and Horses recently purchased, I will sell at public auction, on my farm, 6 miles south of Sedalia, on the Sedalia and Cole Camp road, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893, the following property, to-wit:

One hundred fashionably bred Saddle and Driving Horses and Standard bred Mares in foal to such horses as Elliston, Woodsprite and Prodigal.

Some fine Jersey Cows.

A complete set of Farming Tools, etc.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

M. S. DURRILL.

--GO TO--

Gentry & Cloney

--FOR YOUR--

HATS!

They have just received a large line of the popular "Fedora Hat" and the latest style Stiff Hats. They also have the largest and most complete line of Men's Furnishing Goods in the city. Their stock is new and fresh and the very latest novelties.

Their Neckwear Line is the Largest and Most Complete ever shown in the city, consisting of Wilson Bros.' best.

Shirts--Fancy and Dress Shirts in all styles.

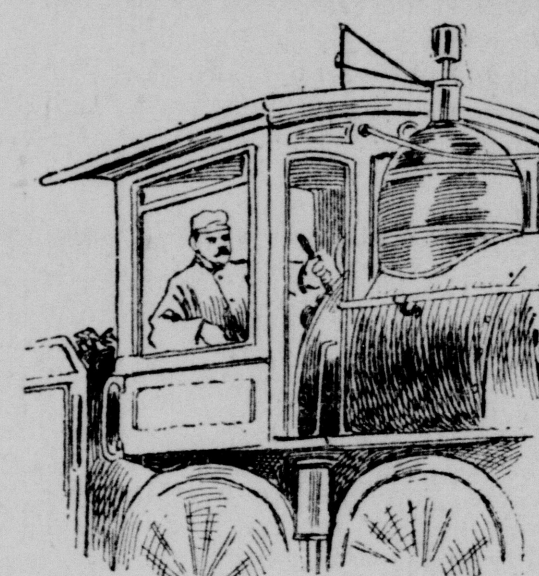
Hosiery and Handkerchiefs--an endless variety of the best makes.

Umbrellas, Mackintosh Coats, Traveling Companions, Grips, and all the Latest Novelties in Men's Furnishing Goods.

GENTRY & CLOONEY

219 Ohio Street.

The Man at the Throttle.



Painted oil opaque window shades with spring rollers 35 cents. Rugs 50 cents. Table covers \$1.00. All we ask is to come and see our stock and prices before leaving an order any place.

The Engine that Speeds Us

to success is made of integrity and honesty, is fired by our enthusiasm and ambition and travels over the broad-gauge tracks of lowest prices and best goods, it stops to take on everybody. This is what you will find on this trip. The largest retail carpet store in the state with the choicest patterns in each grade from the cheapest 12½ cent carpet up to \$2 per yard. Carpets from 79 cents per yard and up we have borders to match. Embroidered swiss muslin with scalloped edges 20 cents and up. Hand

Sedalia Carpet Company,

THIRD AND LAMINE.

SEDALIA ELEVATOR.

S. T. LUPE.

Gram of all kinds bought and sold. Grain stored for farmers. Flour, white roller Meal, Bran, Shorts, and all kinds of Mill Feed and Corn and Oats. All goods delivered to any part of the city free.

ATTENTION, FARMERS! SEED OATS!

We have a large stock of Texas Red Oats for seed; we have the largest, best and most complete elevator in Central Missouri.

We handle all kinds of grain and store grain for a small cost per month for which we issue an Elevator receipt, which is negotiable at any of the banks in the city. We Guarantee all goods.

S. T. LUPE.

TAILORING

Only First-Class Work—Men's Furnishings; Full Lines. We offer underwear at Prices to close broken lots in sizes.

SHIRTS TO ORDER—PERFECT FITS—Novelties in Holiday Goods—Collar and Cuff Boxes, Neckware, Mufflers, Gloves, Fine Hosiery, etc.

John : Walmsley : & : Co.
223 Ohio Street.

JAMES GLASS.

—WHOLESALE—

LIQUORS!

SEDALIA.....MISSOURI.

Charles Kobrock,

Faust Restaurant and Oyster House.

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Special brand of Imperial Beer.

114 Osage St., Sedalia, Mo.

THE EVENING DEMOCRAT is read by more people than any other in Sedalia. Make a note of this.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR DE bonis non.—Notice is hereby given, that the letters of my predecessor, as administrator of the estate of Curtis D. Fields, deceased, having ceased to have any legal force, on the 4th day of March, 1893, by reason of revocation, letters of administration de bonis non, were granted to the undersigned on said estate on the 4th day of March, 1893, by the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri.

MISSOURI TRUST COMPANY, Administrator de bonis non. By O. A. Crandall, Pres't.

This 7th day of March, 1893.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Houstonia bank, of Houstonia, Mo., will be held at their banking house in Houstonia, Mo., on Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the capital stock \$50,000.

E. B. GIBBS, Pres't.

A. Y. HOUSTON, Sec'y.